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WEEKLY BULLETIN

MICHIGAN SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS

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Volume 18

DETROIT, MICHIGAN, MAY 2, 1944

No. 18

M.S.A. 30th ANNUAL MEETING PLANS CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAM

Thornton Reelected President, Unification Effected

John C. Thornton, of Detroit, was reelected president of the Michigan Society of Architects, at its 30th Annual Meeting in the Rackham Memorial Building, Detroit, on April 19. Other officers elected are: Roger Allen, Grand Rapids, first vice-president; Adrian N. Langius, Lansing, second vice-president; Earl W. Pellerin, Detroit, third vice-president; L. Robert Blakeslee, Detroit, secretary; Lawrence E. Caldwell, Detroit, treasurer; Talmage C. Hughes, Detroit, executive secretary. Directors at large elected are: Robert B. Franz, Saginaw; Branson V. Gamber, Detroit; Malcolm R. Stirton, Detroit.

While the Society has much in accomplishment to its credit during the past year, Unification was a chief topic of interest at the business sessions. All of the Divisions of the Society were dissolved in favor of Institute membership, since all had exceeded 80 per cent membership duplication.

A telegram from C. Julian Oberwarth, membership secretary of the Institute read:

SINCERE WISHES FOR SUCCESSFUL MEETING OF GRAND BUNCH OF ARCHITECTS. THE SPIRIT OF COOPERATION WHICH YOU ARE DISPLAYING IS HISTORY-MAKING AND DESIGNING A PATTERN WHICH WILL BUILD A STRONG, LIVE NATIONAL ORGANIZATION.

Telegram from Raymond T. Ashton, president, The American Institute of Architects:

ON BEHALF OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS, MAY I WISH YOU SUCCESS IN YOUR THIRTIETH ANNIVERSARY MEETING AND COMMEND YOU FOR SUCH A JOINT VENTURE.

From C. William Palmer, former

president, M.S.A.:

SO SORRY I CAN'T BE WITH YOU. MY VERY BEST TO ALL THE BOYS AND HOPE FOR A GOOD CONVENTION.

From Mathew W. Del Gaudio, State Association Director of the Institute, and chairman of its Unification Committee, to President Thornton:

I WOULD LIKE TO COMPLIMENT YOUR SOCIETY, AND YOU AS PRESIDENT, FOR THE VERY FINE WORK THAT HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED IN THE PAST YEAR. YOUR MEMBER, MR. GAMBER, A MEMBER ALSO OF THE INSTITUTE'S UNIFICATION COMMITTEE, HAS BEEN A TOWER OF STRENGTH IN SOLVING A VERY DIFFICULT PROBLEM AND I WOULD APPRECIATE YOUR COMPLIMENTING HIM FOR ME.

From Charles F. Cellarius, A.I.A. director, for the Great Lakes District: I CONGRATULATE YOU MOST HEARTILY ON YOUR ANNOUNCEMENT THAT 88% OF THE SOCIETY MEMBERSHIP ARE NOW MEMBERS OF THE INSTITUTE, AND THAT COMPLETE UNIFICATION WILL BE AN-

NOUNCED AT THIS MEETING. I WISH I COULD BE THERE TO CELEBRATE WITH YOU. PLEASE EXTEND THE CONGRATULATIONS OF THE INSTITUTE TO THE CHAPTERS AND THE SOCIETY ON MICHIGAN BEING THE FIRST STATE TO CONSOLIDATE ITS STATE SOCIETY AND CHAPTERS. MY ADMIRATION GOES TO THOSE WHOSE WORK HAS MADE THIS POSSIBLE AND I LOOK FORWARD TO GREAT THINGS FROM YOUR STATE.

William Edward Kapp, president of the Detroit Chapter, A.I.A., spoke on the activities of the Chapter in interesting the younger men as junior associates. These men, he said, are the architects of tomorrow, and they deserve the help and guidance of Institute members.

Kenneth C. Black, chairman of the Society's Unification Committee stated that the next step in Michigan is to have the State Society designated as an Institute Chapter, with divisions at Grand Rapids, Detroit and such other localities as may be desirable. It is his hope that during the coming year his committee will work out the necessary details to make Michigan conform 100 per cent

See CONVENTION—Page 5

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WEDNESDAY - THURSDAY

MAY 3-4

Ronald Colman - Claudette Colbert

"UNDER TWO FLAGS"

FRIDAY - SATURDAY

MAY 5-6

Tallulah Bankhead - William Bendix

"LIFEBOAT"

Sat. 11 P.M.—MacDonald Carey, "Salute For Three"

SUNDAY THRU THURSDAY

MAY 7 THRU 11

Rosalind Russell - Brian Aherne

"WHAT A WOMAN"

Walt Disney's "Victory Vehicles"

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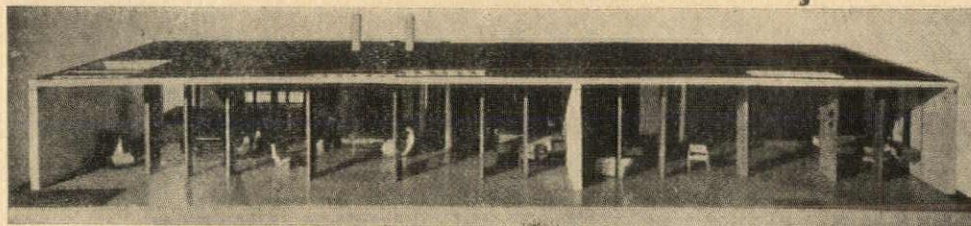
Betty Grable, Alice Faye, Carmen Miranda,
George Jessel as guest stars and Carol Landis,
Kay Francis, Martha Raye, Phil Silvers, Dick
Haynes and Jimmy Dorsey & His Orchestra in

"IT'S FOUR JILLS IN A JEEP"

A Second Feature Will Be Shown with
"Four Jills in A Jeep"



Mr. Keck



SOLAR HOME AND RADIANT HEAT INTEREST ARCHITECTS

George Fred Keck Intrigues His Audience at Society's Convention

Profound interest, punctuated now by a gasp of approval and now by a mild expression of skepticism marked the talk at the M.S.A. afternoon session on April 19, by George Fred Keck, prominent Chicago architect, on his revolutionary solar house construction.

It was like a classroom session of who gladly looked and listened for a two-hour session. Pictured and explained were a variety of solar homes Keck has built in the Chicago area and in Wisconsin during the last ten years. The subjects considered cost from \$8,000 up to several times that much.

Single floor designs requiring larger than average lots were featured. They were in shocking contrast to conven-

tional ideas, with a rakish, spread out style, flat roofs and a marked overhang employed to fend the sun from broad expanses of thermopane glass. General effects both inside and out were decidedly modernistic.

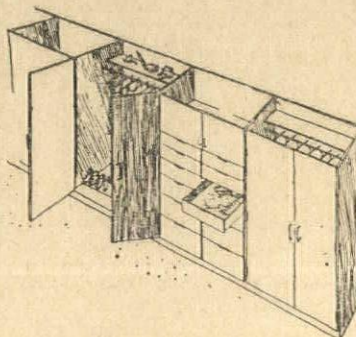
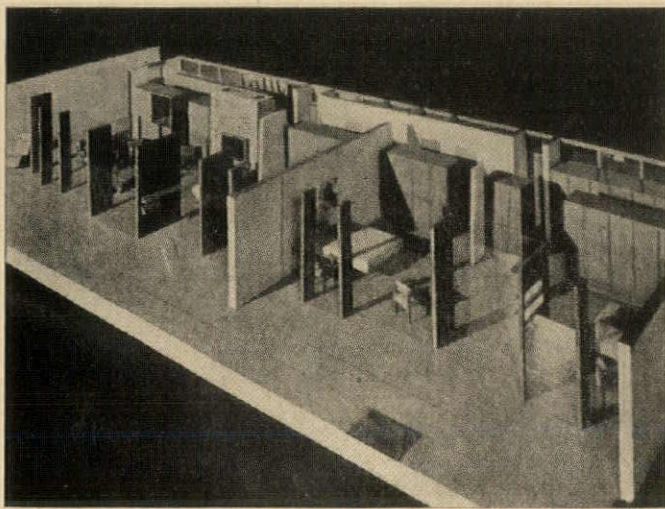
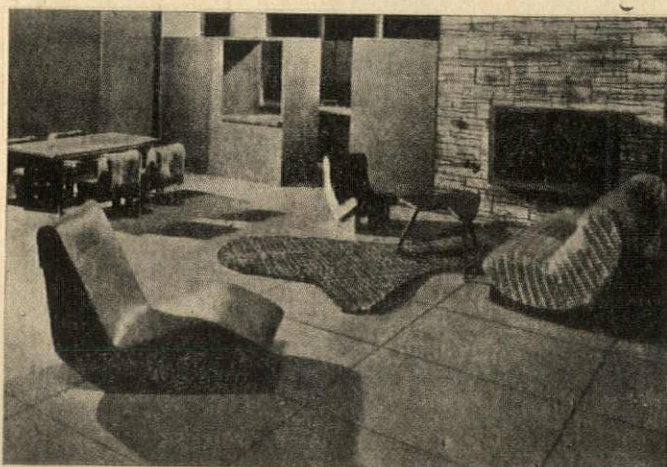
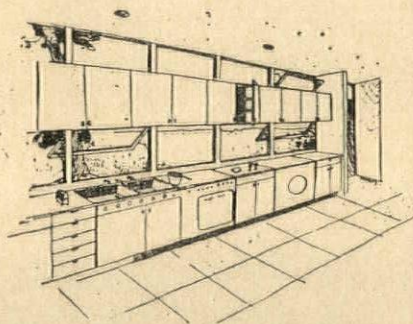
The speaker made an impressive case for one-floor construction along with the generous use of glass, emphasizing the added cheer from brighter interiors along with factors of greater convenience and safety. The employment of outside, metal venetian blinds, with inside controls was his answer to the need for privacy when desired.

The glass panels are restricted to living room, dining room and kitchen, which must be at the south side of the

house to gain the benefits of light and heat saving in winter. The flat roof may contain a sheet of water to impart summer coolness. Further invention, and precision, mass production will be required to popularize this type of construction, Keck conceded.

His second innovation, one that required a shade less imagination to accept, was that of "radiant heating." This method imparts heat through the floor and, in its deal development, also through walls and ceiling. A more healthful and comfortable required temperature of only 65 to 68 degrees is the result, he declared, as conventional methods expend excessive energy in heating floors and walls.

The kitchen or service core, shown at right, is at the front of the house and faces the street. At right of photograph below, close-up of transitional unit, which fulfills all requirements of a growing child and is suitable to rent later as an apartment.



Built-in drawers, similar to the dresser and closet unit shown at left, permit more usable, free space within a smaller-size room. Note these units are included in both the parents' and children's bedrooms. Above, a close-up view of the fireplace grouping in the living-dining room of the basic unit. All small-scale furniture, and model house, were built by faculty members and students of the Chicago School of Design.

The speaker found his audience had many questions but, to some extent, he managed to parry in advance criticism of his novel design by this quotation from an owner:

"It isn't a question if you merely like it . . . when you have lived in one you will never be satisfied to live in any other kind!"

Most families build no more than one house in a lifetime, and so make a very determined effort to get good, solid information about building procedures and costs. The family is concerned with the exterior and interior appearance of the house, and with the furnishings and decorations, but all too often overlooks the most important problem of the family living together in the house. The disintegrations of family life, discussed so often these days, are attributed mainly to influences outside the home, but since many house plans, as we know them today, do not fit con-

temporary living conditions, it is possible that badly planned houses may be a contributing factor.

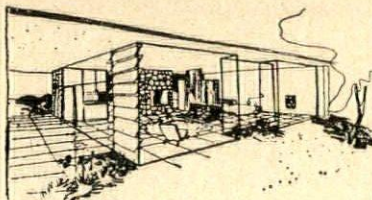
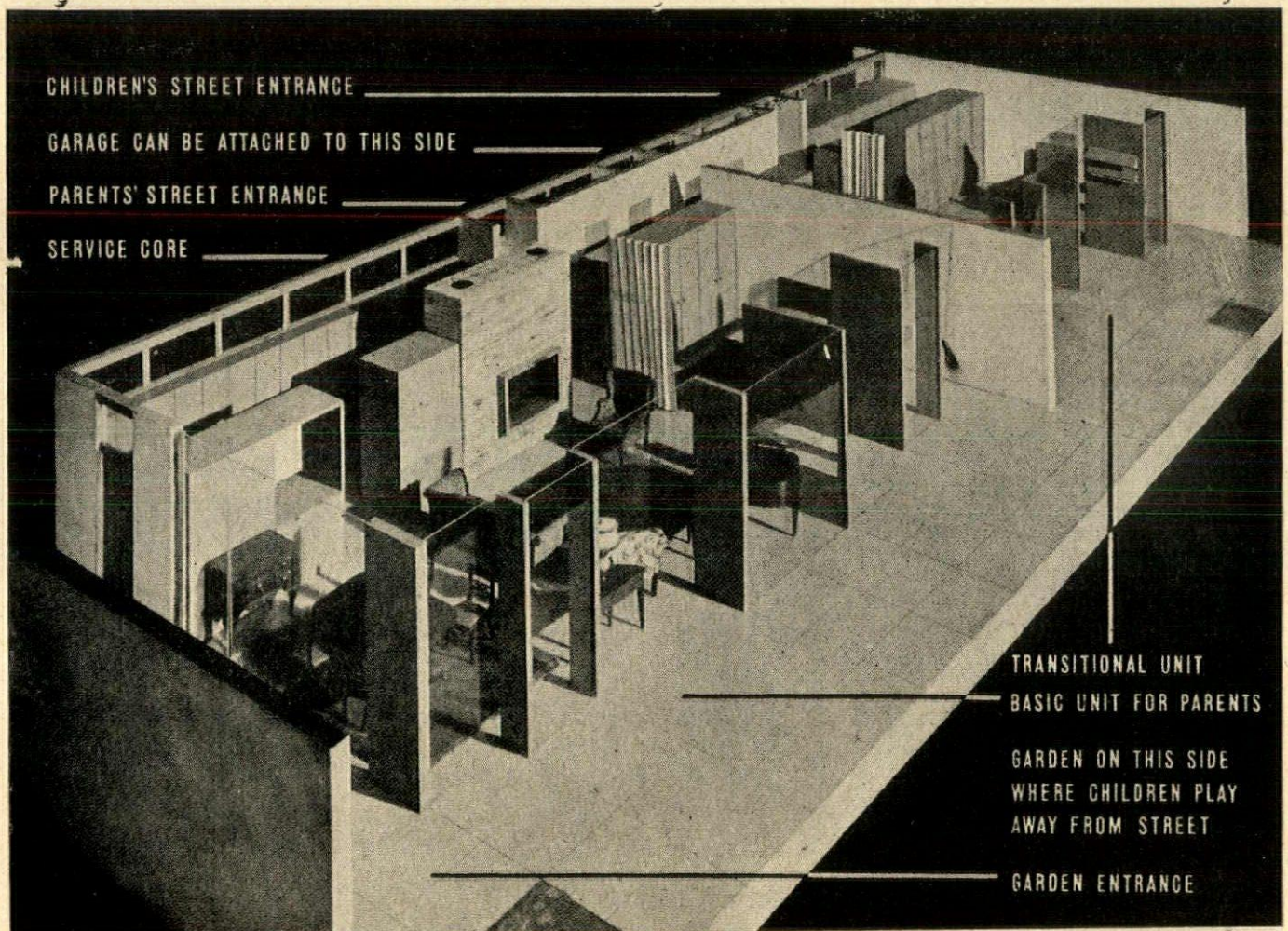
It is impractical to look back at historical traditions when planning a contemporary house, for we live very differently now from what we did fifty or even twenty-five years ago. What we can look to, among other things, are the findings of the sociologists who have analyzed our way of living, and the psychologists who have found that we are confronted with a lot of problems in human relationships. We will all benefit from a revision of outmoded ideas of housing and the architect must bring these newer sciences into consideration when developing the plan for even the smallest house.

What every family desires more than anything else is a comfortable, well-planned house in which to live and grow, so let's analyze a few of the contemporary needs which must be taken

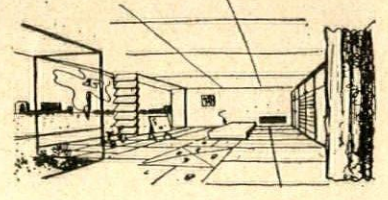
into consideration, and relate them to the plan of a medium-priced house.

Most parents have fixed habits. Mother's and Dad's interests, their friends and their way of living are pretty well determined and, therefore, affect the plan. They may be interested in having groups in for cards, tea, dinner or dancing parties. Mother may be engaged in community activities or child welfare work and require space where groups of women can meet. Or the parents may be interested in books, in reading; in activities relating to the garden, small workshops or sewing, and space must be provided in the house for such activities.

The fact that children are given more independence today also affects the plan of the house. The baby must have his own room. This space must be so arranged that it is quiet in order for the baby to nap during the day or so that he is not disturbed once he is put to bed



The design of the small-scale model house, shown above and on preceding page, was initiated by the United States Gypsum Company in its program to stimulate constructive thinking in post war planning. It was designed by George Keck, well known modern-architect. The design and layout suggest one solution to a timely problem and illustrate how materials and construction methods developed by laboratory and field research, contribute to better, safer building. The house faces south in order to take advantage of solar radiation to the fullest possible extent. Note how well the traditional furniture blends with the modern background. Left sketch, basic unit; right shows the transitional unit.



for the night. When he grows and begins to crawl around or sits of the floor and plays with toys, the floor must be warm. He should have his own play place, even in the small house. Ideally, his quarters should be soundproofed, independent of the adult living quarters, yet so arranged with radio appliances that Mother can hear what is going on in his room.

Most parents realize that adolescence is one of the most difficult periods for a child. He requires privacy and not too much supervision, so he needs his own room in which to entertain his friends and engage in teen-age activities. A high school student likes to dance and if he has his own quarters and his own radio, he can invite his friends to his room or rooms and have a thoroughly good time at home; but the place must be his own. On the other hand, if he doesn't have his own quarters, Mother and Dad may not want to listen to the local high school swing band, and the conflicting interests and activities may develop friction in the family. The adult child, perhaps college student, may live with his parents and, since his activities will differ from those of his parents, his quarters should be planned accordingly.

Often young people delay getting married because they have not achieved financial independence and do not want to live with parents, preparing food in the same kitchen, eating in the same dining room, and entertaining in the same living room. It is obvious that if a separate little apartment could be arranged for them, it would be a splendid solution, making for harmonious family living.

Increased leisure for all the family indicates the desirability of more definite physical separation for the individual members. Assuming that everyone in the family requires the normal eight hours sleep, that still leaves eight or more hours of leisure. The use of this increased leisure time is one of the problems confronting the family unit today, and it is quite obvious that activities that may take place within the house as a result of leisure time must be considered. Here again there is a difference between the wants and de-

sires of the parents and those of the children; and a well-planned house should be planned so that family group activities and individual or children's group activities can take place simultaneously without friction or disturbance.

Another fact that must be taken into consideration when planning for contemporary living is that medical science has increased the life span, and so elderly people must be provided for in independent, though small, quarters. Even in a medium-priced house, a separate space can be planned and so arranged that if it is necessary for elderly people to spend time or live with the younger ones, it can be done without changing the living habits of all concerned.

But what about the family who has lived in a house through a generation, which may be assumed to be the normal length of life for a house, and then when the children are grown and establish homes of their own, find the house too large? With proper planning, there exists the possibility of renting part of the house as a separate apartment, and thereby supplementing the family income.

The photographs and illustrations of the small scale model house herewith suggest a solution to these contemporary problems, and a way to give more freedom of action to the various members of the family. The house is divided into two distinct parts. The larger part consists of a living apartment for the adults, containing a single bedroom, combined living dining room, kitchen, utility room and a terrace. The smaller half is separated from the adults' quarters by a soundproof partition and soundproof door, so the baby won't be disturbed, but a radio connection makes it possible for a parent to hear all that is going on. This smaller part can be entered only through a corridor even though provision has been made for a separate front door for later use. This smaller part might be termed a transitional unit. It may be used first for sleeping quarters for the baby, later as play space and sleeping quarters for the child. Still later it can be used as recreation space and sleeping quarters

for the adolescent. Then, without expensive alterations, by the addition of a kitchenette arrangement and possibly another bathroom, for which space is provided, the transitional unit can become a separate small apartment for the adult child or young married couple, or the aged parents, or a rented space.

There are problems other than those outlined that directly relate to the planning of a house that must be given consideration. These include plans for the garage, quick freezing and cold storage units, which undoubtedly will be available after the war; improved appliances for home laundering purposes; and the airplane and its relationship to the house, even though this has not yet been thoroughly worked out. Changes and inventions, and the orientation of the plan, especially the placing of the windows to take advantage of solar radiation, will alter construction so that the appearance of the house is bound to be very different from traditional types we have known. However, houses of the future should be a great improvement over houses of the past.

A PLANNER'S PLANS

Such things may have happened before at rare intervals of history, but the members of the City Planning Commission of Grand Rapids may be excused for feeling somewhat dizzy when Floyd Jennings, their new city planner, said he didn't want the \$6,000 salary they offered, but that \$3,600 would be a fair remuneration and enough for his family to live on.

It is probable that nothing of the sort ever occurred, or was heard of before in the Furniture City. Grand Rapids seems to have secured that rare prize, a public servant who is conscientious about giving value received and wants only what he believes he earns. News, under one definition, is the unusual. The definition appears to apply in Grand Rapids.—Detroit Free Press, Editorial.

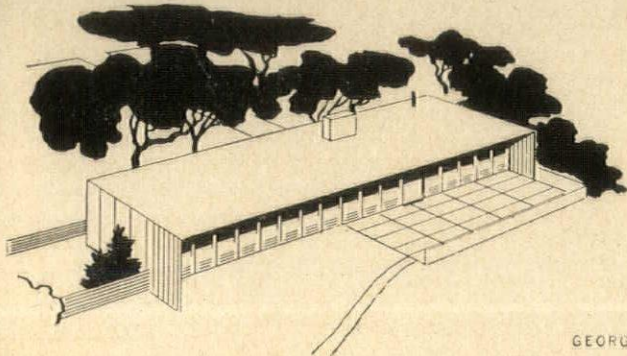
CONVENTION

(Continued from Page 1)

to the Institute's Unification plan. Branson Gamber reported on the activities of the national committee on Unification.

Watts A. Shelly reported for the State Registration Board, stating that architects should clear all matters pertaining to the Board through their APELSCOR Committee, which he designated as the voice of the profession.

The features of the series of meetings, which were the talks by George Fred Keck and William Stanley Parker, are being reported separately. Needless to say, they were both in fine form and spoke to capacity audiences.



GEORGE FRED KECK, ARCHITECT

CITY OF DETROIT
DEPARTMENT OF BUILDING AND SAFETY ENGINEERING
 City Service Building
 Clinton and Raynor Streets

April 15, 1944

**BULLETIN TO ARCHITECTS, MASTER PLUMBERS AND
 PLUMBING WHOLESALE HOUSES**

Gentlemen:

In accordance with the provisions of Ordinance 305-D, section 703.4, " . . . A bulletin, issued at least annually by the Commissioner of the Department of Buildings and Safety Engineering, shall inform the trade of accepted devices and installation requirements," we are submitting the following devices and equipment which have been found acceptable for installation and use in the City of Detroit, as of April 15, 1944.

Vacuum Breakers for Flushometer

Closet Bowls

1. Crane Vigilant.
2. Speakman Si-Flo.
3. Imperial Brass M-1111.
4. Imperial Brass M-1114.
5. Beaton & Caldwell No. 125.
6. Sloan V-60A.
7. Sloan V-100A.
8. Sloan V-100A Lo Flo.
9. Sloan V-100A Plastic (Accepted for duration of war only).

There shall be not less than four (4) inches between the bottom of each of the above vacuum breakers and the overflow rim of the fixture being serviced.

Small Vacuum Breakers

1. Sloco (Sloan) 3-8 in., 1-2 in., 3-4 in., 7 in. above overflow rim of fixture.
2. Sloan V-100B 1-2 in., 6 in. above the overflow of fixture.
3. Pemberthy 1-2 in., 7 in. above overflow rim of fixture.
4. Beaton & Cadwell 1-2 in., 8 in. above overflow rim of furniture.
5. Boosey No. 1, 1-2 in., 6 in. above overflow rim of fixture.
6. Boosey No. 2001, 3-4 in., 6 in. above overflow rim of fixture.
7. Standard Sanitary No. HK-15755, 1-2 in., 4 in. above overflow rim of fixture.

Large Vacuum Breakers

1. Crane 2 in. No. 7830, 2 feet above overflow rim of fixture.
2. Boosey No. 1, 2 in. inlet, 3 in. outlet, 6 in. above overflow rim of fixture.
3. Boosey No. 2, 1 1-2 in. inlet, 1 1-2 in. outlet, 6 in. above overflow rim of fixture.

Backflow Preventers for Water Service

Lines

1. Service Valves Co., E-C Model No. 5.

Ball Cocks

(Vacuum breaking type only accepted)

1. Kohler K-9250.

2. Morency Van Buren M.V.B. No. 21.
3. Morency Van Buren S.V.B.
4. Morency Van Buren No. 18 V.B.
5. Morency Van Buren No. 24 V.B. No. 08.
6. Northern Indiana Brass — Nibco
7. Sherwood Brass Co. No. 86.
8. Sherwood Brass Co. No. 3190.
9. Coldwater Brass Co. No number.
10. Coldwater Brass Co. No number.
11. John Douglas co.—Douglas Siphon Proof.
12. W. A. Case & Son Mfg. Co. No. 9.
13. W. A. Case & Son Mfg. Co.—Water Saver.
14. W. A. Case & Son Mfg. Co.—T/N.
15. W. A. Case & Son Mfg. Co. No. 7.
16. W. A. Case & Son Mfg. Co. T/N 41.
17. Standard Sanitary—B-1957-Victor.
18. Standard Sanitary B-1945.
19. Crane Co., no number.
20. Indiana Brass Co. No. 88.
21. Peerless Selling Co. V.B.-500.
22. Wolverine Brass Co. No. 1876 S.P.L.
23. James N. Teahan—Simple Valve.
24. Woodward Wanger Co. 3075.
25. Nigg Engineering Co., S and S (Non critical materials, duration only).
26. Crane Co. No. CE 14-101 (Non-critical materials, duration only).
27. Kohler Co. No. K9230 (Non-critical materials, duration only).
28. Kokomo Sanitary Pottery Corp.—Victory (Non - critical materials, duration only).

Vacuum Breakers for Lawn Sprinkling Systems

1. Brooks—"B" and "M"—1½ in. 2 in. Shall be installed with not less than twelve (12) inches between bottom of breaker and flood point of fixture or highest spray head.
2. Munz, 1 in. Shall be installed with not less than four (4) inches between bottom of breaker and flood point of fixture or highest spray head.
3. Mueller Brass No. A-13973—1 in. Shall be installed with not less than four (4) inches between bottom of breaker and flood point of fixture or highest spray head.

Condenser, Refrigerator, Air Conditioning or Cooling Water Wastes

If the city water supply is used as the source of cooling water for condensers, refrigerators, air conditioning equipment, etc., the cooling water waste discharge shall be led over a properly trapped special waste sink or it shall

be led into an anti-splash funnel or fitting. The funnel shall be set in an increaser on the top of a properly trapped waste line and shall have overflow openings in it sufficient in size and number to adequately take care of any backing up in the waste line.

The discharge end of the cooling water waste pipe shall terminate at a distance of not less than twice its diameter above the flood rim of the special waste sink or the overflow openings in the anti-splash funnel.

Oil and Gasoline Separators

1. Boosey No. 1612.
2. Boosey No. 1610.
3. Josam G-30 (omitting automatic gas-oil evacuator).

Pressure Regulators for Shower Baths

1. Leland Detroit Mfg. Co.

Seat Action Closet Tank Assemblies (Vacuum breaking type only accepted).

1. Modern Equipment Corp.

Trap Primers

1. Phillips Automatic Trap Seal Primer Anti-Corrosion and Anti-Scaling

Injectors

1. Dihydrol Co.—"Electro Jet."

Gasoline Pumping Equipment

1. Aqua System Inc. (Installed as per report in files at Pumping Bureau).

Therapeutic Apparatus

(Colonic Irrigators)

1. Dierker Co.
2. Associated Laboratories, "Gordon Detopifier."

Electric Dishwashers

(Household)

1. Hot-point.

Dental Lavatories

1. Weber Dental Unit "Model E."
2. Weber Dental Unit "Model P-SA".
3. Ritter Dental Unit "Model C".
4. S. S. White "Master" Dental Unit.

Water Heaters for Which No Flue Pipe Is Required

1. Handley - Brown "Mirro - Shell" Model MS. 30-4-B (4 Tube).
2. Mandley - Brown "Mirro - Shell" Model MS. 30-8-D (8 Tube).

Grease Interceptors

1. Boosey Air Lock No. 1509 — 15 pounds capacity—up.
2. Boosey No. 1507—O, A, B, C, D, E, G.
3. Josam Low Boy Type—No. J3D, W. —25 pounds capacity.
4. Josam Cascade Type—No. J2—15 pounds capacity.
5. Josam Cascade Type—No. J1—10 pounds capacity.
6. Zurn 7-C—15 pounds capacity—up.
7. Romulus Foundry — No. 1000 — 15 pounds capacity.
8. Gordon—No. U-1815—10 pounds capacity.

When installing Josam interceptors, the inlet and outlet piping shall be not less than 1½ in. in diameter. The cover

must be kept tight. The air relief shall be made to create a 2 in. seal when under no head pressure.

When installing Zurn interceptors, a running trap must be installed in the waste line on the sewer side of the grease trap. The cover must be kept tight.

Size of Grease Interceptors

Grease interceptors must be installed of sufficient size to insure that the quantity of grease in the waste water entering the interceptors in any twenty-four hour period does not exceed the rated grease holding capacity of the interceptors.

Location of Grease Interceptors

If practicable, grease interceptors shall be installed on the floor adjacent to the fixture or fixtures being served by the interceptor. If, however, due to the nature of the installation it is necessary to install the interceptor in or below the floor upon which the connected fixtures are set, the flow rate of waste water through the interceptor shall not exceed the accepted flow capacity rating of the interceptor.

If the reduction in flow rate, to the maximum allowable for any given interceptor, cannot be accomplished by means of an acceptable flow control device, it shall be necessary to install an interceptor having a flow rating such as to adequately serve the fixture discharge.

Grease Interceptor Flow Control

An acceptable flow control device shall be installed in the waste piping between the fixture outlet and the inlet opening of the grease interceptor. The flow control device shall be of a type which permits ready cleaning without the necessity of dismantling any waste piping. The flow control device shall be so designed as to limit the flow of waste water through the interceptor to the rated flow capacity of the interceptor.

Restrictions within the interceptor which reduce the flow area to less than the area of the inlet connection shall not be permitted.

Grease Interceptors Required

The regulations governing the types of establishments in which grease interceptors are required, etc., will be found in Article XIV, Section 1402, Ordinance 305-D, Official Plumbing Code of the City of Detroit.

Lead Pans Under Shower Compartments

In addition to Section 910 of the Plumbing Code and the Bulletin dated Sept. 27, 1943, both of which pertain to shower compartments, the following procedure shall be followed for protection of lead pans from the corrosive

The President's Report to the 30th Annual Meeting of the Michigan Society of Architects

By JOHN C. THORNTON

action which results when the lead is in contact with cement or concrete.

If the pan is to be laid on a wood base, the inside of the lead pan shall be coated with asphaltum and tar paper laid over the entire surface. A hole shall be cut in the tar paper just large enough to fit snugly around the drain at pan level.

At the sides of the pan, the tar paper shall be turned up and cut out at the corners to avoid bunching, a flap being left to turn around the corner. The corner shall be painted with asphaltum over the tar paper joint. If more than one sheet of tar paper is required to cover the pan, the sheets shall be overlapped not less than four (4) inches and the laps shall be coated with asphaltum.

If the sub-flooring is concrete, the installation is identical except that the bottom and outside of the pan shall also be coated with asphaltum before setting it on the tar paper, which in turn rests upon the concrete sub-floor.

Soil Pipe Weights

Inasmuch as the limitation order L-42 of the War Production Board dated March 15, 1944 restores permission to manufacturers to make extra heavy soil pipe as specified in our code as well as to continue manufacturing Victory weight soil pipe for installations above ground, and furthermore, since it will be again permissible to coat soil pipe with asphaltum or tar as specified in Ord. 305-D, it is suggested at this time that plumbers, jobbers, and local manufacturers who come under the jurisdiction of the Plumbing Code of the City of Detroit shall cooperate in using up the present stocks of uncoated Victory soil pipe and fittings in order that we may later establish a date at which time the specifications of the Code shall be restored.

We shall re-check supplies of uncoated Victory soil pipe on hand and the rate of usage between the date of issuance of this bulletin and June 1. We shall then establish the date of restoration of the specifications requiring all underground soil pipe carrying sanitary sewage to be asphaltum coated extra heavy soil pipe.

BUREAU OF PLUMBING
L. GLENN SHIELDS,
Senior Associate Sanitary
Engineer.

JOSEPH P. WOLFF,
Commissioner.

As we gather for the 30th Annual Meeting of the Michigan Society of Architects, it is fitting that we take stock of the condition of our Society. We will attempt to do it in this, our annual report.

The present war conditions affect your society as it does all organizations and individuals. While many of our activities have been necessarily curtailed, we have by no means been idle.

Your Board of Directors has not had as many meetings as formally but there has been a tremendous amount of work done when it did meet. Attendance has been excellent. It takes real loyalty to an organization to travel for hours, under present conditions, to attend a board meeting. Your president wishes to take this opportunity to express his appreciation to our officers and directors for their loyalty to the Society.

Our fiscal year was changed to end on December 31 this year. As a number do not pay their dues until the last of the year, they did not get under the wire this time. Under these circumstances we feel that the Society membership of 555 is very good. After the first of the year all A.I.A. members automatically became members of the Society. The present membership status will be discussed later.

A few who do not know all the facts have remarked that with unification the Society would pass out of the picture.

This is far from true. The Michigan Society of Architects should be stronger than ever. It is true that some of its activities may be curtailed or eliminated. They will not be necessary when the local chapters can assume them. With strong chapters taking care of local problems, the Society will put its efforts toward state wide work. The division of duties between the Society and the Chapters will be clean cut now under unification, something we have not had in the past. With the Society doing its work and the Chapters taking care of theirs, there will not be the duplication we are striving to avoid by unification.

This state has been leading the way



Thornton

for the country in unification. We find upon examining the records that a good job has been done. We set a goal that when 80 per cent of the combined membership of the Society and the Institute members in a Division were Institute members, the Division would be abolished and the Chapter take over. This has been done in Detroit and Grand Rapids.

This morning the Board of Directors, pursuant to the By-laws, dissolved all the other divisions. We are now completely unified. A few figures may be interesting. There are 535 registered men residing in Michigan or temporarily out of the state. 480 is the combined membership of the Society and the Institute within the state of which 426 are A.I.A. members, or 88 per cent. The Institute now has 79 per cent of the total registration within the state. There are 180 registered in Michigan who live outside the state of whom 64 are members of the Society.

The percentages in the divisions are interesting. In Central Michigan every member of the Society is an institute man, giving a perfect score of 100 per cent. Ann Arbor is 96, Detroit 91, Saginaw Valley 86, West Michigan 83, Southwestern 82 per cent. The Upper Peninsular has two of three, giving 66 2/3 per cent. We have the promise of the other third which will give them 100 per cent. At present there are but 50 who were members of the Society last year who have not joined the Institute. Many of these are not practicing and will not join the Institute.

This is a record of which we are all proud. It has meant a great deal of hard work by both the Society and the Chapters. Some weeks ago your president who had access to all the figures, prepared a chart showing the status in each section of the state. This chart was sent to all chapter and division presidents and treasurers. We hope it played a part in the final results. We were moving so fast that it was out of date soon after it was mailed.

Tal Hughes deserves most of the credit for the results. Few realize what a tremendous task he did. I did not until I started to do a little to assist him. I also wish to pay tribute to Ken Black, who as chairman of the Unification Committee, did yeoman work there.

The whole country has been watching us. We have pioneered in Unification and the results here will aid the Institute in other states. We could do this because the architects in this state have always been able to work together in a spirit of comradeship which produces results. This spirit means so much I hope it will never be lost. It is not a local thing but an attribute of the

Michigan Society. To work on your Board of Directors is a privilege which I wish every member could enjoy.

Unification will bring us a number of problems. Some have been met and dealt with but we can see others in the near future.

A few months ago a committee was appointed to study the committee set-up in the Society and Chapters. Under the chairmanship of Tal Hughes an excellent report was drawn up and has been adopted. The names and duties of each committee, both regular and special, is now the same in the Society and each Chapter. There has been some selfishness on the part of the president in asking that this be done, as he often found himself in deep water when there were overlapping duties in various committees and committee chairmen asked for definite statements of their duties.

As complete unification takes place we find that we lose several directors. It will be necessary to change our By-laws to get these directors back on the board by some other means. To us it seems desirable that the president of each chapter be an ex-officio member of the society Board. There must also be directors from different parts of the state. A committee will be appointed shortly to study and report upon this situation.

Another item which should receive early attention is the distribution of duties between the Society and the Chapters, if unification is to mean anything. There must be clean-cut lines as to these duties. The Institute will doubtless take care of this in time, but we are really ahead of the game and must make some rules for ourselves.

We are also in the spotlight for what our Civic Design Group is doing in Detroit. This is a case of a goodly number of men doing something, not only for the city but for the profession as a whole. We have no doubt that the results will be such that they will feel well repaid for their efforts. A profession which never gives anything to a community is not apt to receive very much. It is like the old saying that man gets out of a project just what he puts into it. This also applies to a profession. The profession as a whole should appreciate what these men are doing. Your Society has with the Detroit Chapter aided financially in this effort. The Society is also willing to assist in such work in other sections of the State.

While we have a large number of men who will rally to a professional undertaking such as this, and give their time and talents to it as these men are doing, we can stop talking about the sad state

of the profession. These men are not like Mark Twain's remarks about the weather. They are doing something about it.

I should like to say a few words about our members in the service of their country. We have 52 on our Honor Roll, scattered throughout the world. We have received several letters in reply to our Christmas greetings. Many of them cannot tell us very much, but we know that all of them are doing their utmost for their country. We can assure them that we are looking forward to that time when their contract with Uncle Sam will be terminated and we can welcome them home.

It has been a source of gratification to our officers that the interest in our organization has not lagged during the war. There have been many evidences that the Architects of the state feel the need of organized effort more than ever during these times.

It has been our endeavor to make the Society a real aid to our members. An example of this was that last month we received the list of registered architects from the State Board. It was found that a large number had failed to renew their registration. We wrote to all of them who were members of the Society or Institute. Many letters of appreciation were received.

This report would not be complete if we did not mention the untimely death of one of our directors, R. V. Gay, who at the time of his death was doing such excellent work for the State of Michigan as Director of the State Planning Commission.

At one time during the year because of our strong position we were asked by an Engineering Group and were able to give aid which was a definite help to them and at the same time to us. This is as it should be. It is continually our endeavor to bring about the best relations with the engineering groups.

We note with no little pride the excellent work done by our committees this past year. We knew that much work was being done as we asked each chairman to attend the September Board Meeting and make a report of his progress.

We have long felt that one of the prime reasons for the existence of a professional society was the education of its members. It is demanded of the architect that he have a wide knowledge covering the many phases of design and construction. If he is to hold his place in the Post War world, he must at all times have the latest information on methods and materials. The Committee on Structural Service of the Institute recognizes this and has am-

bitious plans. We have also tried to do something along that line in this convention.

It is noted with satisfaction that the Detroit Chapter has started something like this. Some months ago a questionnaire on study classes was made out by the members.

For eight years we have been on your board and in these years have listened to many arguments on legislation, ethics of practice, etc. Of course these things are necessary but they are not going to put the architect where he should be. The one thing that will put him there is competence, not of a few but of the whole profession. We are entering an era of many new materials and methods which will test the knowledge of all of us. Other professional societies have clinics for the instruction of their members. We believe these are necessary in the architectural profession and that it is the duty of societies such as ours to provide opportunities for the advancement of our members.

ANN ARBOR SHAPES PLANS Eliel Saarinen Meets With City Council

Serious consideration of the post war plans and development of Ann Arbor was undertaken recently with the presentation of projects to the City Council by all city departments and a special meeting of the planning commission and council with Eliel Saarinen, eminent architect and city planner.

Saarinen outlined the type of survey necessary to city planning and of the general principles of creating an ideal city. He urged decentralization of business districts to relieve traffic congestion and increase convenience to city residents.

He suggested that cities of the future be planned in units of approximately 3,300 persons with a school, business district and other facilities for each unit. Roadways in the individual units would be circular or rectangular in shape and would carry no through traffic since access roads would skirt each city division.

The advantages of this decentralization, Saarinen said, would be the elimination of traffic congestion and consequent hazards, greater convenience for city residents and economies in maintaining streets and other public services.

Mayor Leigh Young described the purpose of the meeting as "an attempt to get the fact on intelligent city planning as opposed to haphazard growth." The Mayor said that the city government would obtain all the information about planning possible and if a complete master plan seems advisable, will employ expert counsel in preparing the plan for Ann Arbors' future.

BREAKFAST IN BEDLAM AT HOTEL PANDEMONIUM

President Thornton undertook to relieve the housing shortage by entertaining, during convention, some directors at his home in Royal Oak.

John sent out quite a business-like letter setting forth the many advantages of living at the "Hotel Thornton"—also some house rules:

Roger Allen replied:

Kindly reserve parlor, bedlam and bath for me for April 18 and 19. In case parlor and bath are not available—I assume that you will have plenty of bedlam—kindly reserve davenport with horse blanket, complete with horse.

I do not care to mingle with any of the other guests you mention, particularly those like Langius, who bring their own dice. I am a quiet, peace-loving character and I do not wish to do anything except sit around and cry like a baby over the sad state of the profession. Tumult of any kind is abhorrent to me, and if Dr. Black brings that Indian girl (Running Fever, the daughter of Running Water, by Sitting Bull out of Wedlock, Neb.), I do not wish to be involved in the quaint tribal ceremonies.

You will probably have trouble recognizing me as the shock of April 15 following so closely after March 15 and the consequent brutal behavior of the Internal Revenue Collector has left me merely the shell of my former self. The forced sale at public auction of my ancestral home, Hangover Hall, Dripping on the Vest, East Tooting, will be held on Monday before I leave.

Do not go to any trouble for me. Rolling out red carpets is unnecessary; a pale blue carpet is sufficient. Domestic champagne will do as well as the imported; a ruined man cannot pick and choose. I do not care to listen to any lecture on Frantz in the post war world—let Jim Spence worry about that.

Do not trouble to meet me at the airport as I am coming on foot.

THE PUTTYING OF GLASS

Misunderstandings and differences of opinion arise where writers of specifications for glazing desire the glass to be "Bedded in Putty," but specify it to be "Back-Puttied."

According to general industry understanding and practice the following describes the glazing methods called for by the use of the above phrases:

Bedded in Putty: A thin layer of putty is placed in the rabbet of the sash and the glass then placed on the putty and pressed down until an even bed is secured; the glass is then sprigged and face putty is run. The sash is then

turned and surplus putty removed from the outer face of the glass with a putty knife.

Back Puttied: The glass is placed in the sash, sprigged, and the face putty is then run. The sash is then turned and voids between the glass and the wood frame are filled by forcing putty into such spaces.

To correct any misunderstandings which may have occasioned by reliance upon the definitions of the above "Handbook" we bring this matter to your attention with the thought you may wish to refer it to other members of your Chapter.

THEODORE IRVING COE,
Technical Secretary, A.I.A.

GOLDY GETS A BRIGHT IDEA

By Goldwin Goldsmith, F.A.I.A.

The idea sent herewith came to me yesterday as I read the latest issue of the Bulletin.

Having failed to convince you of my sincerity in saying that two former screeds were not written for publication, I now say that I hope you will find the enclosed worth printing.

Not to work on your sympathy, but to excuse my chirography (sounds as if I work with my feet), I am in bed with my bum back, and scribbling with a magazine as a background.

Will you please get me in touch with Kenneth Black who is forming a company to promote the Hessa Card drafting table. Having just received a bequest of \$200,003.45, I would like to acquire some of the stock. However, I can offer something better than money. Anticipating the general form of the Hessa Card table, sorta bridging the gap, I have designed and patented an attachment without which no table will be complete.

It is a small cabinet to go at the right end of the table, with a row of six buttons at the edge. By pushing one button the operator gets a straight drink of whiskey, gin, rum, brandy, coffee or coca cola. By pushing the proper combination of buttons, any combination of drinks desired may be obtained. Of course, by the addition of more buttons, other beverages may be included — bromo seltzer, for instance.

In view of the too-common use of the term "cellarette," for various contraptions holding liquor, I have coined the name CELLARATTIC, and have had it copyrighted.

I offer this indispensable device for dispensing inspiration with the suggestion that the stock and dividends be doubled. In case this is accepted the name of the company should be Black and Goldsmith—or Gold and Blacksmith.

PLANNING CONSULTANTS WANTED

The City Plan Commission is considering the retention of architects, landscape architects, or engineers to make planning studies of the city planning aspects of certain phases of its planning work. Outlines of the objectives, procedures and general conditions for such consultancy projects have been prepared by the Commission and are available for examination.

The Commission would like to be informed by letter or telephone as to the identity of qualified persons or firms who would like to be considered for planning consultancy work on a contractual basis on some one or more of the following projects:

1. Development of Cultural Center.
2. Studies of feasibility of certain density standards for multiple dwellings.
3. Redevelopment of a typical blighted area.
4. Development of Riverfront including Riverfront Drive.
5. Rehabilitation of a typical residential area.

The consultants selected for these assignments would receive payment in accordance with the following terms: \$3.50 per hour for consultant's services; \$2.75 per hour for designers; \$1.75 per hour for draftsmen, plus overhead of 50 per cent on amounts paid for designers and draftsmen services. A maximum payment which could be made for any one such project would be limited to \$2,000.

Selection of the consultants by the City Plan Commission will be based upon professional attainments, experience, and office and staff facilities. Ultimate engagement is contingent on authorization of this procedure by the Mayor and Common Council.

Those interested, who feel they are adequately equipped, should communicate with the City Plan Commission, at 601 Water Board Building, specifying experience, comparable jobs done, office and staff facilities available, and also the specific projects in which they are interested.

Consideration will be given to all responses which are received on or before May 6, 1944.

\$95,581 TAX PUT ON KAHN ESTATE

Probate Judge Thomas C. Murphy signed an order on April 10 assessing the estate of Albert Kahn, internationally famous architect, \$95,581.04 inheritance taxes. Executors are Ernestine K. (Mrs. Albert) Kahn; Harvey L. Winston and Ruth K. Rothman. Mr. Kahn died Dec. 8, 1942.

SCHOOL BUILDING RUSH EXPECTED

Expecting a post-war upswing in public school construction, Dr. Eugene B. Elliott, state superintendent of public instruction, has appointed a committee to draft a new school building code manual.

He asked that the manual be completed by Aug. 1.

The committee consists of Charles E. Brake, Hairman, deputy superintendent of Wayne county schools; Wilfred F. Clapp, chief of the state department's division of school plants; Floyd Hazel, superintendent of the Battle Creek Lakeview high school; John Hepler, director of engineering of the state health department; Thomas H. Hewlett, Detroit architect; Warren S. Holmes, Lansing, architect; Arnold C. Renner, state fire marshal; George E. Shulz, director of building and planning for the Detroit board of education; Eberle M. Smith, Detroit, architect; and Arthur B. Moehlman, University of Michigan, consultant.

Architects who have ideas on this subject are requested to communicate them to the architects who are on the committee.

MOSES VIEW FOR FUTURE

Robert Moses, New York City commissioner of parks, envisioned the day when a great super-highway will connect Boston with Washington, in a speech last night before 1000 civil engineers meeting at the City Club.

"Great arterial highways will bind together all the great cities of the Atlantic seaboard," he declared as guest speaker at a joint dinner and meeting of the Northeastern Section of the American Society of Civil Engineers and the Boston Society of Civil Engineers.

Moses, an authority on post war planning, said he favored public works programs to insure employment of returning servicemen, but cautioned that a "middle course policy" must be adopted.

He scoffed at what he called "ivory tower planners, who advocate decentralization of populations and want planning boards with "supreme power."

If Boston wants a sane post war program, Moses said, "Boston must not rely too much on the exotic influence of the Harvard School of Architecture."

HARRY B. LITTLE

Harry Britton Little, A.I.A., 61, architect of the National Episcopal Cathedral in Washington and member of the architectural firm of Froham, Robb and Little, died April 4 at his home in Concord, N. H. A graduate of Harvard, he had specialized in church architecture since 1920.

DOW TO SPEAK AT M. E. CHURCH

Alden B. Dow, A.I.A., will be the speaker at the Central Methodist Church, Woodward and Adams Avenues, Detroit, Wednesday, May 3, at 7:45 p.m.. Admission is 35 cents.

Dinner will be served at 6:00, in the Church house, for 75 cents, and a very good dinner they serve, as those who

have formerly attended these events know. Arrangements will be made for Architects to be seated in a group at dinner.



Mr. Dow

Mr. Dow's lecture, illustrated by colored slides he recently made in Houston, Texas, will deal with contemporary planning and designing

of homes. He has completed a housing project in connection with the huge new plant of the Dow Chemical Company in Texas.

Mr. Talbot F. Hamlin, writing in Pencil Points, states:

"Whoever approaches the office of Alden Dow, Midland, Michigan, need be in no doubt as to the kind of architecture to be expected from it. Its rhythmically-lined slanting roofs, its dynamic—perhaps even exaggerated—varieties in plane, and the sharp staccato of its chimney mass, the richness of color, give evidence of the mind of an artist to whom the important things in architecture are *rhythm*, the play of *plane against plane*, and of *color against color*, and the *relation of building to landscape*, and indicate a temperament that seems to enjoy the process of invention for its own sake."

Charles Morgan, noted during the boom days of the 1920s, as one of Chicago's best known architectural designers and renderers of the sky climbing buildings of that period, is back in Chicago. He is associated with Leon F. Urbain, 605 W. Washington st. During his absence he spent three years in Bogota, Columbia, several years in Florida in architectural work on the Methodist college, Florida Southern, at Lakeland, and was associate professor of architecture at Kansas university, Lawrence, Kas.

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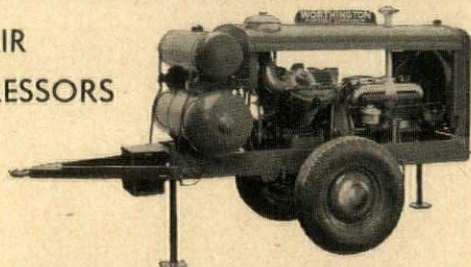
When the war is ended, we will build new cities in patterns that will sustain the happiness of populations, Joseph Hudnut, dean of the Harvard University School of Architecture, Graduate School of Design, believes.

"That is the architecture of materialism," he said in an address in one in a series of "The Trend of Design," sponsored by the Boston Society of Architects, the Massachusetts State Association of Architects, and the Boston Architectural Club.

He declared the attack on slums of "our terrible cities" through collective effort was not without spiritual significance.

While celebrating the memroy of S. F. B. Morse, the inventor of the electric telegraph, it is worth noting that he was also an artist, and an architect. He designed Seabury Hall, in Boston, one of the buildings of the old Trinity College, which stood a little east of the State Capitol. Its architect was indeed a many-sided genius.

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No. 19

WHAT ARE THE REQUIREMENTS FOR SUCCESSFUL URBAN REDEVELOPMENT

By JERROLD W. LOEBL

A.I.A., President, Chicago Building Congress. An address before the National Conference on Post War Housing

Let us begin by reading a paragraph by Hugh Potter, who is scheduled to speak to you this afternoon: Quote "If you put black spots on the map of any large urban area to indicate the sites of recent construction, you will be drawing a circle around the city. You will have a diagram of an explosion that has literally ripped large communities at the seams, and cast large segments of the population to the outskirts. It is hardly accurate to describe the process as decentralization, rather it has been a process of disorganization and haphazard disintegration," unquote. No one will disagree with that statement by Potter, but, once again, let us analyze the causes of this haphazard disintegration.

Most of our American cities are comparatively new, and their rapid growth resulted from the invention of railroads and steam engines. Today, automobiles and electricity are now disintegrating these same cities.

Until 1930 the population in our cities increased at a fairly constant rate. The city simply grew by adding new rings of settlement around the old periphery—each successive ring necessarily ever more distant from the original core. Of course, the automobile made these outer settlements and suburbs more easily accessible, and finally tremendously increased their development. Today, new subdivisions follow every highway into the distant landscape.

It is significant that since 1930, and up until the war, the city population has remained almost constant, while the metropolitan areas show an average increase of over 20 per cent. Clearly, the desire to move out is strong, and each year we see more and more people leaving.

Our cities, not so long ago, were villages. They must have been good villages—good places to settle and live—for more settlers kept coming. Eventually, the railroads came, and

industries also came, and great wealth and still more people. Hopes ran high, and people were surely glad to be there. But so many things have changed and worsened; we cannot truly say anymore that our city is a good place to settle and live. People, now, keep moving away, escaping in multitudes to the suburbs and beyond.

We forgot so many things in the hundred years our city was growing. We forgot that as our cities spread ever outward, the center became ever more distant from the landscape. Thus we unwittingly built inside our city a vast kind of prison, where people must live with scarcely any real contact with Nature—with grass and trees and animals, with the open landscape and the unspoiled sky. We forgot that we were infringing human rights, and that no such city of free men could long endure. We forgot that Nature is vital to human well being and happiness; and that men confined in prisons have always felt the loss of Nature more than anything else. The larger the city grew, the larger our prison became. Sometimes we call this prison "The Blighted Area." This, of course, must stop.

Obviously, something is wrong. Why are the people

See LOEBL—Page 6

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"BOSTON CONTEST" TO DEVELOP OVERALL PLAN

Boston's economic and social well-being and progress are as much the logical concern of forty odd cities surrounding it as of Boston proper, says William Roger Greeley, A.I.A., chairman of the "Boston Contest," sponsored by Massachusetts' governor Saltonstall, Boston's mayor Tobin, the Boston Chamber of Commerce, Boston Society of Architects, Boston University, Harvard University and M.I.T.

The purpose of the essay contest, as explained by Mr. Greeley, is to develop citizen interest and participation in a forward-looking and practical master-program to promote the sound growth and prosperity of metropolitan Boston.

More than 100 entries in the essay contest was announced at the close of the registration period, on April 15, and the beginning of a two-months period for the drafting of manuscripts.

Many of the entries come from teams formed by business companies which are taking a vital interest in the promotional program for an integrated Greater Boston, Mr. Greeley reported.

Sounding the keynote for the contest which closes June 19, Mr. Greeley described it as a "serious undertaking" to be approached more as a game, however, than a burdensome project.

"The Boston Contest," Mr. Greeley stated, "is designed solely for the purpose of exchanging ideas on how to improve the metropolitan district. It calls for an interchange of ideals to be expressed individually on the problems that confront Greater Boston like all other metropolitan areas.

"This is not an effort to tie suburban districts in with Boston proper, as the contest has been misinterpreted in some circles. As a contest, the sponsors are solely concerned with the individual viewpoints concerning the handling of metropolitan problems. We say simply to the citizens who are not content with metropolitan Boston's prospects that we want their ideas so that they can be put to practical use.

"That is the only basis upon which contestants should proceed to draft their programs."

The sponsors have established a first prize of \$5,000, second prize \$2,000, and 10 prizes of \$100 for meritorious recommendations.

Meal Ticket

Commenting on the contest, an editorial in *The Boston Evening Globe*, of April 14, states:

Boston's tax rate today is \$41 and the trend still is upward. This city's total valuation has fallen more than \$500,000,000 from the predepression peak of almost \$2,000,000,000. There are complex causes for this twin phenomenon, but the basic one is a nation-wide tendency

toward decentralization. What to do about this shocking showing here, considering the dire trouble a continuance of these two trends would inevitably entail—not only for Boston, but for 40 cities and towns in the Greater Boston area of which Boston is actually the hub?

Other American communities Boston's size and larger, faced with this same decentralization tide which was drawing the life-blood out of their central units—notably New York, Detroit, Cleveland, Baltimore, St. Louis and Cincinnati—are addressing themselves to salvaging operations. Bales of reports describe Boston's decline as an economic and political unit, but the first real steps toward a fundamental remedy remain to be taken.

A hopeful approach toward a solution is the "Boston Contest," in which considerable money prizes are offered for the best written proposals for promoting the future development of Greater Boston as a whole in a way to relieve this city of some of the pains of an apparently unarrestable decentralization, and do this without disturbing individual identity or the community sovereignty of her neighbors.

Irked at rebuffs he received in his attempt to enlist in this worthy cause leaders in some communities immediately adjoining Boston, whose residents derive their incomes mainly from businesses in this city, the committee chairman lately expressed publicly his resentment to their cold indifference to any movement to help Boston. "We can't be bothered." . . . "Let Boston stew in its own juice!" were typical comments, he reported.

The Boston Contest chairman—an architect in this city, residing in Lexington—retorted publicly that Boston is in fact "the meal-ticket" of all these surrounding cities and towns. Their future prosperity, he insisted, depends largely upon a solvent, thriving Boston and they must surely suffer in their home communities "if Boston sinks deeper in the mire." He aptly likened their attitude to that of the eyes, hands and feet of an animate creature in one of Aesop's fables, which members "quit cold" on the stomach, terming it a superfluous organ which did nothing but consume the food they gathered for it. But when they themselves began to pine for lack of proper nourishment, they quickly called off the "sit-down" strike.

If Boston property values continue to shrink and the tax-rate climbs higher, businesses and industries are likely to find locations elsewhere. But the suburban multitude daily flocks back into the city.

As symbolizing the general attitude of these outlying communities, the

chairman cited some who limit to their own residents admission to their local recreational establishments, like tennis courts, gymnasiums. What a yowl would go up if Boston excluded all but Bostonians from using its costly highways and subways, the L-st. beach, Franklin Park, Boston Common and the Public Garden!

Civilized peoples freely spend blood and treasure now to restore good neighborliness to the world. This is nationally our objective toward Latin America. Only in this spirit can all the people of Greater Boston help solve Boston's problem.

ARCHITECTURE OF THE FUTURE

A striking example of the opportunity for divergence of view is afforded by New York City's new municipal asphalt plant, now nearing completion after a term of years that antedates the war. This massive and monumental structure stands on the East River Drive at Ninety-First Street. It is termed by Robert Moses, New York's park commissioner, an example of "horrible modernistic stuff."

Mr. Moses, while not an architect, has done more than any other man to beautify the city and its immediate surroundings. In a recent newspaper article the outspoken commissioner expressed the fear that the city is in for a lot more "freakish experiments" of the same kind. He goes on to call it the "cathedral of asphalt."

On the other hand the Museum of Modern Art is preparing to feature pictures of the building in its exhibition "Art in Progress," to be held next month. Of striking semielliptical shape, the structure cannot fail to focus attention of motorists using the adjacent super-highway. In an analysis of the building the museum comments: "Sharply diversified industrial operations invite sharply diversified architectural forms."

The semielliptical shape is declared to represent the most efficient structural form that could house the machinery. It was designed by the Department of Borough Works, and its exterior layout is by an eminent architectural firm. The museum calls it "industrial architecture which is a distinct asset to its residential neighborhood."

An illustrated lecture on "The Changing Aspect of Comfort" was given by Dr. Siegfried Giedeon at a meeting of the Chicago chapter, American Institute of Architects, on March 21. Dr. Giedeon, a Swiss, is author of "Space, Time, and Architecture."

THE ARCHITECTS' POST WAR RESPONSIBILITIES

By Loring H. Provine, F.A.I.A.

Director, Illinois Wisconsin District, A.I.A.

During these turbulent times when everyone is thinking of winning the war, it is difficult to think of some of the problems which are needing serious consideration, but some of the most constructive work of the past was started during times of pressure like the present.

Today we should be thinking of some of the enduring values of life, even though our every thought and effort is devoted to war. We need to realize that there is a peace coming, and it will come suddenly, when we want a better world, and plans should be made now, ready for action when that time comes.

Much serious thought is being given today by a few individuals to the ways and means of placing the profession in a commanding position when peace comes. This is no one-man or one-committee job—it is intimately related to all who are interested in a better world physically. Plans are being made now by certain groups of architects for the post war era, which in another way will be a period of stress and readjustment. If the public can be convinced now that an architect by his training and experience is in a position to serve society, to relieve a client on private work, or the people on public work, of much that is confusing, a great step forward will have been accomplished, but who is going to listen to such talk today?

Business is going ahead after the war; this will require shelter; stock will have to be stored, which will require protected space, and workers will have to be housed. Is all of this to be a development made of salvaged war materials, regardless of their adaptability? New communities will spring up overnight—will we be ready for this problem? The better side of human nature will need to be encouraged, and who is better qualified to tackle this problem than the architect? This is all within the field of architecture and needs the attention of the profession—now. Who will push this important work to meet the challenge of the changing world?

This is the time for detailed action; general statements of general aims are well enough and the press has been filled with pleasant sayings about things to come. Now is the time for detailed action; the members of the Institute should become leaders of civic movements or become identified with civic groups which are being organized to meet the challenge of the changing world. Private enterprise will welcome cooperation from the architects. This

OUR TASK AHEAD

By Charles F. Cellarius,

Director, Great Lakes District, A.I.A.

The architects of the United States have made a notable contribution to the war effort in the rapid design and construction of war-time industrial buildings and factories. This report would have been made to the annual meeting of the Institute scheduled at Indianapolis the first week in May, but at the request of the Office of Defense Transportation, that meeting has been postponed.

There are, however, war problems still existing for the profession and for the post-war period and the Chairmen of Committees concerned with these matters will meet with the Board of Directors of the Institute on April 29.

This year has seen a conspicuous growth in the membership of The American Institute of Architects, particularly in the Great Lakes District. The states of Michigan, Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky which comprise this District have the greatest percentage of increase of the United States, that increase being about 25%. The outstanding state is Michigan.

The war period has seen a great increase in the size of architectural offices in some cities, such as Detroit and Cleveland, where a large amount of war industry building has been planned. In most of the other cities of the District, great sacrifices have been made by the profession, and most of the younger men have left for war service or have positions in government drafting rooms or with firms engaged in war construction.

The key men remain, however, in most offices and as the planning of post-war projects increases, these offices should be able to direct the construction industry in the great part it will play in taking up post-war unemployment and in rebuilding America.

This post-war period is likely to see not only a great increase in private construction, but a re-planning of many of our cities. That necessity is becoming more and more obvious. Blighted areas must be improved, property values maintained, and our towns made more beautiful and better place to live in. In all of this, the broad technical training of the architect is of infinite value and in many cities the profession is taking the lead in measures which will stop this blight and lead to more useful and more beautiful communities.

calls for individual action; this is not a committee responsibility or an Institute problem; these agencies can help but it cannot do the work of the individual.

BRITONS TO PLAN OWN HOMES

An increasing number of Britain's large towns are reported launching exhaustive surveys to find out from the people themselves what they want in their post-war houses.

One local authority after another has concluded that planning or guessing by experts—reformers, designers, and architects—is useless unless approved by those for whom it is planned.

Manchester is using its air raid wardens's service to carry out a survey that will cover 200,000 homes. The wardens will ask 28 questions—half designed to discover why people live where they do, or where and how they want to live; the other half to provide an estimate of the number of houses and apartments wanted and their location, size, and design.

Facts and figures revealed by recent surveys showed: Eighty per cent of people living in big towns want to remain in them; in medium towns the figure is 60 per cent; in small towns, 72 per cent. Forty per cent want to live in small one-story houses, and 22 per cent in semi-detached 2-story houses.

* * *

Public Housing's first commercially sponsored radio program was recently inaugurated in Chicago where a series of ten broadcasts have been arranged from the Chicago Housing Authority's Jane Addams Houses. Titled "Get Acquainted Neighbor," the series has included broadcasts by project tenants and such prominent public officials as Mayor Edward J. Kelly, Municipal Court Judge George L. Quilici, and Corporation Counsel Barnet Hodes. Sponsor of the broadcast is the Oscar Mayer Company. They are collected in a pamphlet issued by the Chicago Authority.

* * *

Ralph W. Carnahan was elected president of the Dayton Chapter, A.I.A., at its recent annual meeting and, in order to facilitate unification, he has also been elected president of the Dayton Section, Architects Society of Ohio.

* * *

More than 300,000 men, twice the number serving in the pre-war Navy, have enlisted in the Seabees, Comdr. Arthur J. Benline, CEC, USNR, commanding officer of the 70th Naval Construction Battalion, recently returned from a tour of overseas service, told 350 New England architects and engineers at the annual dinner of the Boston chapter of the Producers Council in Boston, on April 25.

I. Slotnik, president of the Associated General Contractors of Massachusetts, and Lt. Walter M. Jennings, USNR, in-

dustrial relations officer of the First Naval District, also spoke. Harold Cotton, president of the council, was toast-master.

Leonard Asheim, A.I.A., was re-elected for his tenth consecutive term as president of the Architects Association of Bridgeport at its annual meeting held recently.

The local association voted to affiliate itself with the state organization and will henceforth be known as the Bridgeport chapter of the Connecticut Association of Architects.

Members of the Bridgeport chapter will take an active part in the Connecticut Association for planning post war construction, it was announced and voted a sum of money towards the project.

Plans have been made for the revival of an annual exhibit of local architects and engineers to be held during the second week of September. Named as a committee to handle this phase which may take in the entire state are Fred Anderson, chairman, Peter P. Petrofsky, Fred Johnson and Andrew Patrick.

Other officers reelected were J. Gerald Phelan, vice president; Thomas J. Lyons, secretary, and Herbert C. Elton, treasurer. Trustees are Fred C. Anderson, Mr. Petrofsky and Harry J. Lind-say.

* * *

Eliel Saarinen, in a talk before a group of citizens at Berea, Ky., on Sunday afternoon, March 26, said that our architecture must grow from our life. It was not something taken from the past and put into use today. He compared it to the growth of a child who must develop and grow into the customs and language with which it is surrounded. "The times create architecture, and we may use any material to express ourselves," he said. "Just as a child must correlate himself with his surroundings, so architecture needs correlation." He admitted that we were in a strong transition period.

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Chairman Golf Committee

ARCHITECTS NOTE: William E. Kapp, president of the Detroit Chapter, A.I.A., and John C. Thornton, president of the M.S.A., will be in attendance. Let's make this "Architects' Day."

Brought together last week by a mutual interest in Akron's plans for building code revision, architects of that Ohio city have organized an Akron Architects' Society and have elected W. Boyd Huff as president, and Trefon Sagadencky as secretary. The group plans to meet once a month.

One of the Society's first moves was appointment of a code committee (L. E. Walker, chairman) to meet with a Builders' Exchange committee to draft recommendations to be submitted to the city.

The day of the skyscraper is gone, Harvey Wiley Corbett, internationally famous architect, told members of the Pennsylvania Association of Architects meeting in Harrisburg recently. Corbett urged the architects to take "a public place in planning and help educate the people to the fact that well-planned communities are a necessary part of our life."

Dear Tal:

Received your letter of Jan. 31 today. While I am far from you and architecture, it seems good to hear from the profession. Thanks for the A.I.A. invitation. Of course, I am interested. If it is necessary to submit plans and specifications, I'm afraid this would be difficult for me. Advise me, will you?

I have been a reserve officer for some time and was called to study in Washington. Left there in the fall of 1943, activated this battalion and have been here since last fall. Really, the place is O K, but don't let your South Sea Islands thoughts get the best of you. Put a squib in the Bulletin for me, and say "hello" to my friends, will you?

Sincerely,

Lt. Col. Frank J. Drittler, 0-370088,
868 Eng. Avn. Bn., APO 713,
%P. M., San Francisco, Cal.

Archie N. Schaeffer, Bloomington, was elevated to the office of president of the Central Illinois chapter of the American Institute of Architects at the annual meeting held recently. He succeeded Elbert I. Harrison, Peoria, who became a director for three years.

Other officers elected were: Alan K. Laing, Urbana, first vice president; F. E. Berger, Champaign, second vice president; Hamilton Dox, Peoria, secretary-treasurer.

When the war is ended, we will build new cities in patterns that will sustain the happiness of populations, Joseph Hudnut, dean of the Harvard University School of Architecture, Graduate School of Design, believes.

"That is the architecture of materialism," he said in an address in one in a series of "The Trend of Design," sponsored by the Boston Society of Architects, the Massachusetts State Association of Architects, and the Boston Architectural Club.

He declared the attack on slums of "our terrible cities" through collective effort was not without spiritual significance.

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LOEBL (Continued from page 1)

fleeing from their cities? It certainly cannot be for economic reasons—it really costs a family much more to live in a suburb. For children? Yes, that's one we all hear. Assuredly, children need fresh air, sunshine, playgrounds and the green countryside. Some claim better school buildings and teaching systems attracted them. Some went for the social contacts. Some went because the real estate taxes were less, but soon found out other things cost more.

Others went because the streets were nicer—bigger trees—it was just like the country. Then, too, they went to become part of a community. They felt the community spirit. But most often we hear that the desire was to be out in the open, in the fresh air, where buildings and houses were not crowded together, and where one could have a garden.

But these good things of life are hardly possible in our big cities of today, and people know it. Our cities are blanketed with industrial smoke and fumes, so that the air we breathe is always filled with soot and wind-borne filth. The very air endangers the health of little children. Yes, and the death dealing streets endanger the lives of children.

The horse and buggy streets were once safe enough to cross, but now the same streets, with automobile traffic instead, are dangerous for everyone. Schools, hospital and parks, stores and offices, and all the houses, are on these dangerous and noisy streets. Certainly, our city is now no place for children; and as a place to live, it is undesirable to nearly everyone.

Going to and from our daily work, packed together like cattle in trains and street cars, and looking through the car windows into the kitchens and bedrooms of the poor, seeing all the tumbling squalor of the slums, and children playing in the streets for lack of parks—we well can wonder angrily what people were thinking of in building such a town. But our city just grew. Only it grew in the wrong way; and it still is growing—in a sort of reverse way. Yet, we could, if we really wished, so direct this growth, that eventually our city would again be a good place to live in.

To do this, we must make a plan. It must be a plan embracing the entire region, and not merely a set of lines in the sense of curved streets or straight streets, but rather a framework for a life healthy and secure. We must have a plan that takes into account the resources of the region and its future potentialities—a plan that takes into account movement of industry—a plan whereby our cities will have an efficient and related system of railroads, highways, air communications and water ports—a plan related to the geography, geology and meteorology of the region—a plan which ties the city to the recreational parks and forest preserves outside the city—a plan which takes into account the use of the soil—a plan which takes into account the possibility of future wars, so that we will not be vulnerable to aerial attack. Only such a plan could again make our cities an efficient and economical work-shop and place of business, besides being a desirable place of residence.

Because this is a meeting for the discussion of post-war housing, and because I have been asked to analyze the requirements for successful urban redevelopment of our sub-standard city areas, I will spend the rest of my allotted time on the elements which I believe are necessary to make the city a desirable place of residence.

To cure the urban evils of today, it is necessary to build new dwellings. These dwellings should be planned as a part of a decent environment suitable for the development of family life. The essential constituents of that environment, and how they should be arranged, are a fundamental concern of a National Housing Program. Let us consider for a few moments the end product of such a program, rather than just the ways and means of achieving it.

In almost every one of our American cities, particularly those away from the eastern seaboard, we find that after we take out all the acreage required for industry, administration, and transportation, the balance of the land could be so arranged with a new street pattern, that if we so desire, we could house the entire population, so that each family could

have a plot of ground of approximately 4,000 square feet to live on.

A low density pattern is desirable for our urban living, and we must combine that pattern with the ability of being near one's place of business, together with the elimination of smoke and soot from the air. This can be done by keeping the residential areas in their proper relationship to heavy industry and the prevailing breezes.

If in the redevelopment the cities can accomplish that much, the sub-standard areas will make the first step in being in a position to compete successfully with the outskirts and the suburbs. With this will come pure air to breathe, sunlight for health, and a little space of earth to stand on or to till. These are not luxuries, but needs of existence. Without them, we must surely sicken and die, even as our cities are now dying. But, in addition to that, we will be close to our place of business. We won't have to spend an hour or two a day travelling to and from our work. What does this inefficient method mean? The anthropologist could tell us what will happen to the third and fourth generation of commuters. As an extreme case, a friend of mine lives in a suburb here which requires him to spend one hour to get to his office; a total of two hours a day; twelve hours a week; in twenty years, it amounts to 520 full days of travel; almost a year and a half, or about four and a half years of eight hour working days. And just think he has to pay for the privilege, but he gets out into the open—the same openness we can create in our cities, just the way most of them were a hundred years ago. Could not our cities be so planned?

This low density will also help solve our planning in connection with our vulnerability to future attack in case of war. It's terrible to talk about such a thing when every day so many of our boys are giving up their lives, but I suggest that anyone who doubts the soundness and necessity for such planning just read: "How to Think about War and Peace" by Mortimer Adler, and draw your own conclusions of what may happen in the next future generations.

And then the residential area of the cities should be divided into communities—communities not for rich or poor or white collar alone—but communities which will house all types, in which one may be born and die, in which the movement from a small to a large family and back again can take place in a life-time—a community that will have the neighborly spirit which we like in a small town or suburb.

As for the houses themselves, they should have sunlight and living space and privacy—privacy not only from your neighbor, but also from parts of your family, if so desired. The rooms of each house could open on a private garden; this garden might be large enough for a sizeable vegetable plot or just grass and trees. Apartment buildings for those who might not care to live in individual houses could also be sunny, sufficiently spacious and private, and all the rooms could face a view over gardens and parks.

We could quite easily have such dwellings; and our children wouldn't be killed crossing the streets. We would stop perpetuating the present day horse and buggy system of streets. We would, instead, build a street system fitted to automobile traffic.

Houses would be on byways, and none on highways. Tree-shaded and intimate, these auto pavements would be rather more like garden lanes than streets. Of course, the byways would connect to arterial streets; and these, in turn, would connect by underpasses and ramps to fast safe highways. No thoroughfare would ever directly cross another thoroughfare, and so traffic lights and stop signs would be unnecessary. Auto accidents would diminish to a minimum. We would soon discover, also, that the old system had far too many streets, and the savings in paving and maintenance would help reduce the cost of running the city, and, therefore, lower the taxes. But most important—our children could reach schools and playgrounds without crossing a single traffic street. We could all walk anywhere without the least danger.

We must disperse our landscape through our city. Continuous parks, combined with orchards and vegetable gardens, would enter our cities for healthy living. There, close to his

house, the city man could till land and harvest the fruits of the earth. This part-time garden work would help to offset the many disadvantages of our machine industrial age and office routine; and the return in produce would give the householder a new measure of economic security.

And with all this must come the schools—schools built in spacious parks, and staffed by really competent teachers who are integrated into a sound modern system of education.

Add to this, the libraries and all the facilities that are used by young and old alike, thus making possible the actual physical equipment being in use twelve hours a day, instead of six. Adequate and modern hospital facilities would also be located in the parks.

Merely to build new buildings in old slums can only perpetuate the present evil of the sub-standard areas of our cities. It cannot cure it. The smoke-laden air, the dangerous streets, the inefficient and needless transportation, the distant and meager parks and playgrounds, and the city's grey and unwholesome environment, unfit for growing children—all these would remain unchanged.

Only a city of green landscape and gardens—of sun-filled houses—clean air—safe streets—only a city for living can be immune from slums—how else can we redevelop the sub-standard areas of our city?

You notice, I have said nothing about brick—or mortar—or plastics—or building codes—or labor restrictions—or pre-fabrication—or new methods of distribution—or taxes—or new methods of financing. They, in themselves, cannot solve the problem of the urban redevelopment. They are only a means to the end product I have tried to describe.

I believe that what I have described makes sense—horse sense, if you will. And from any point of view, it makes for better health—it makes for sound investment—it eliminates waste—it simplifies our municipal services, reducing our cooperative costs. It makes men better fit to work if they are in a production line. It makes living for everyone worth while. And I am sure, with that will come better understanding of one to the other. How long must we wait for action?

To rehabilitate any sub-standard area is a challenge to all of us, which has to be solved without further delay, or the consequences are too numerous to mention.

To build such a city, nothing need be destroyed—nothing prematurely torn down.

The useful of today could be used. The new city would simply be built according to a reasonable plan by the gradual process that replaces obsolescence anyhow. Our existing buildings are short-lived; at best, a few will be standing fifty years hence. So, soon might the new arise entirely complete from the obsolescent rubble heap of the old. No billions of dollars are necessary. All that is necessary is the vision to see it and the heart to make it.

ROSTER CORRECTIONS

Omitted from the recently published roster of Architects were the names of

ARTHUR J. ZIMMERMANN, 14041 Fairmount Drive, Detroit 5

HIRAM J. KAUFMAN, 13215 Roselawn Avenue, Detroit 4

GEORGE L. W. SCHULZ, Board of Education, Detroit 26

COL. A.T. BENJAMIN, 35 Iaural Avenue, Tokoma Park, Md.

All are members in good standing of the A.I.A., and, by virtue of that, members in good standing of the M.S.A.

This error is most regrettable. We offer our apologies, and suggest that members add these names to their rosters.

ARCHITECTS & ENGINEERS WANTED

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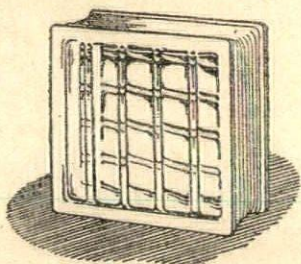
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For complete details see Sweet's Catalog, Vol. 18, Page 13

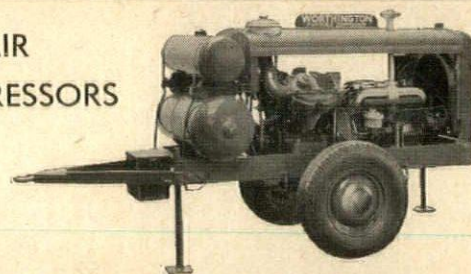
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WEEKLY BULLETIN

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Volume 18

DETROIT, MICHIGAN, MAY 16, 1944

No. 20

SEES NO MIRACLES IN POST-WAR HOUSE

What the postwar homeowner will get in the way of a house and modern equipment, will be no more or less than what he would be living in and using right now if there had been no war, three nationally known speakers said at a Postwar Home Building Conference in Boston recently.

In a discussion of war-time housing trends, the trio joined in outlawing the "Hamburger Heaven House," with its "pushbutton potentialities," as a post-war possibility. They relegated to the "age of miracles" any presumptuous ideas that "soundly constructed, livable homes will be built for \$2,000 to \$3,000."

The speakers were J. S. Crane, Vice-President of the American Builder Magazine, a trade publication; A. Sworn Goldman, Associate Editor of Forum, and George R. Glendining, President and Editor of Banker and Tradesman.

As for Mr. Glendining, a Yankee "devoted to the Cape Cod and colonial traditions of architecture," he felt that the makers of prefabricated homes would get along much better in New England if they would design their houses "to attract the average taste rather than the usual customer."

"The mortgage risks a banker will assume," he said, "must necessarily, for the protection of bank depositors, be predicated upon the preferences of most of the people in housing. No one can quarrel with the objectives of economy and elimination of waste in prefabrication, and the so-called functional objectives of the modernistic pattern. But bankers intend to give the New Englander what he wants in architecture, rather than attempt to force him into something he doesn't want."

MEETING DETROIT CHAPTER A.I.A. TUESDAY, MAY 23

E.S.D., 100 Farnsworth Avenue

Detroit, Michigan

(Board meets at 4:00 P.M.)

DINNER AT 6:30 P.M., FOLLOWED BY A LECTURE AT 8:15 P.M.,
IN THE SMALL AUDITORIUM

SPEAKER: DR. E. G. FALUDI, of the City Planning Board, Toronto Ontario, Canada.

Dr. Faludi has an interesting message on what is being done in his city with regard to City Planning, with particular reference to post-war activities. All those interested will be welcome. No reservations are necessary for the lecture, which is free.

For dinner reservations cards, mailed to Chapter Members, must be returned by 10:30 A.M., Monday, May 22.

\$2.25 Dinner—\$1.25 to Members

Real estate conditions, Mr. Glendining disclosed, are unusually sound in Massachusetts today. The banks have cleared their books of most foreclosed properties, he finds. New foreclosures "are at a bare minimum." Older properties, he said, are in demand at this time, giving owners an opportunity to realize some profits on previous "white elephants."

Will homes be more expensive after the war? Mr. Glendining thought they would. Hence, he felt that the most economical time to buy would be right after the war ended.

At the "risk of being called a piker," Mr. Goldman refused to "climb into the stratosphere of fascinating ideas on houses such as the disposable 'Kleenex house,' the circular or 'Hamburger Heaven Home,' the 'foxhole home' or the 'pushbutton house.'" He desired to come between the two extremes of those who rejected every new idea and those who engaged in "fanciful flights into Utopia."

What Mr. Goldman expected to see in the postwar house was automatic heat, hot water, temperature controls, quality cooking facilities, food preserva-

tion equipment, adequate storage space, equipment for laundering and drying clothes, automatic washing and drying of dishes, sanitary garbage disposal and facilities for the complete elimination of cooking odors. Thus the chief changes he saw for the postwar house would be in the mechanical end of home operation.

Mr. Crane described the object the "drudgery-free, servantless house." He anticipated an increase of 35 per cent in costs for immediate postwar housing, with prices coming down as economies in construction methods begin to be felt. There is no question, he said, concerning a postwar building boom. He advocated a gradual, rather than sweeping elimination of government controls on building conditions, in order to avoid a "flash-flood building boom that might end in crippling the construction industry."

"It's a cinch, however," he said, "that builders are not going to deliver a stylish, fully-automatic, six-room house on a 5,000-foot lot for \$1,500, \$2,500 or even \$3,500 in certain localities, unless we are living in the age of miracles."

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MAY 17-18

Bette Grable - John Payne
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PLUS

"THE MEMPHIS BELLE"

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

MAY 19-20

Marsha Hunt - Alexander Knox
"NONE SHALL ESCAPE"

SUNDAY THRU THURSDAY

MAY 21 THRU 25

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THE WURSTERS RETURN TO CALIFORNIA

Resume Normal Pursuits After Year in the East

William W. Wurster and Mrs. Wurster (Catherine Bauer) are back in San Francisco again, reports the Architect & Engineer, Mr. Wurster to renew his architectural practice, Mrs. Wurster to resume her planning activities, writing, lecturing and functioning as vice-president of the National Public Housing Conference.

The Wursters spent more than a year in the East with headquarters in Cambridge, Mass., where the versatile architect attended Harvard and did some intensive studying and research work.

In a talk before the New York Chapter, February 17, in celebration of its 75th birthday, Wurster, referring to the part the A.I.A. is (or is not) playing in education for architecture, he said:

"At every turn I hear the young people speak with dissatisfaction of the A.I.A.—how moribund it is—how reactionary—how it clings to old husks and outworn forms. And I agree with them and go a step further, as is always the privilege of a member; and feel that things are wrong indeed. You may answer me and show me charts and laws which look well on paper but the truth is still the same—the *essence* of our organization is not generous and big.

"Now, I believe in one organization and I have belonged to the A.I.A. since 1927 and I intend to stay a member, but I do know that things must happen differently in the future or we will continue in our diminishing importance. It is all too easy to attack without constructive suggestions, so let me list some very specific things which I think should receive consideration.

"No gold medal for his contribution to architecture has been offered by the Institute to Frank Lloyd Wright. Whether he would accept it or not is of small importance; whether you agree with him, his political life, or his personal life is also of small importance. But we, as an organization, ought to be large enough to take the generous action. I made inquiry of this by letter, and the answer was so niggling as to the exact procedure that there was no point in going further.

"We talk about the fact that the public doesn't know of us, our abilities, our competence, our services. Very well then, why not meet it in a modern way? Years ago the household word for an orge was John D. Rockefeller but this was changed to one of benefaction by one Ivy Lee who knew just how to place his client before the public. The A.I.A. has some 3000 members and I would

be happy to be one of the 3000 to pay \$10 per year—total \$30,000—for a really top-notch public relations agency. There must be a positive, progressive program to publicity.

"Another thing: We should look into this piling up of state-registration rules. What is happening is that the younger men are being kept out, and I fail to see any raising of the standards of architecture by the present systems. In California it has raised the average registered architect's age to over 50 years. Why shouldn't we have a way of encouraging the young men by giving them licenses with a simple registration? If you want to stiffen the extermination for structural work—well and good. But why burden every architect with technical, finite formulae which he will never use? I'll warrant that you are all like me and have never designed a beam in your life. God help the public if I did! Far better that we know *where* to go to have it properly designed.

"Why are conferences and discussion groups springing up all over the country quite separate from the fabric of the A.I.A.? The answer is that they feel the cold, unsympathetic quality of our organization. Often they would be strengthened by having the use of the facilities of the A.I.A.; in turn the A.I.A. would have the vitality of this group."

FIRST GOLF OUTING

Tuesday, May 16th, 1944

Architects — Builders' & Traders'

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First Call for 1944

As you know rationing is still in effect . . . WE MUST HAVE YOUR DINNER RESERVATIONS. Please return the enclosed card NOW so we can make a definite promise to the Club.

If you expect to purchase or get a new ball as a prize you must give up an old ball.

BILL SEELEY,

Chairman Golf Committee

ARCHITECTS NOTE: William E. Kapp, president of the Detroit Chapter, A.I.A., and John C. Thornton, president of the M.S.A., will be in attendance. Let's make this "Architects' Day."

THE MEDICS CRACK DOWN

The Association of American Physicians is a new medical association, with members in 48 states. Its purpose is to fight socialized medicine. The MEDICAL ECONOMICS reports that many county medical societies have joined in their entirety.

"The association will function somewhat as the American Medical Association does, with a House of Delegates," a report states. "It will not conflict with the A.M.A.'s scientific and educational work, but will pinch-hit in legislative matters, where 'the A.M.A. can do little more on legislation, public relations and medical economics' because of its defeat by the U.S. Supreme Court a year ago in the Group Health Association case."

Association bylaws provide that,

"Members who participate in such schemes as the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill for the distribution of their services will be expelled."

"The association will studiously avoid attempts at coercion of nonmembers"—to avoid the restraint-of-trade pitfall that caught the A.M.A.

"Members will refuse to associate professionally with nonmembers when more than 75% of the eligible physicians in any community become members. They will not refer patients to nonmembers. They will not consult with them or serve on the staff of the same hospital with them . . ."

W. E. KAPP IS CANDIDATE FOR DIRECTOR OF E.S.D.

William Edward Kapp, president of the Detroit Chapter, A.I.A., has been nominated for director of The Engineering Society of Detroit.

Says the E.S.D. Bulletin:

Head of his own firm of Architects & Industrial Designers. Associated with George S. Mills in Toledo, 1909—12; special student at University of Pa., 1912—14; with Smith, Hinchman and Grylls, 1914—15 followed by two years in the Construction Division, Air Force. Back with former firm in 1919, remaining until 1940. Elected president, Detroit Chapter, A.I.A., 1942. Member Chapter Committee on Civic Design. Committee on By-laws, Chapter Counselor to E.S.D. Charter Member, E.S.D.

114 American Colleges plan to spend after the war, \$156,366,000 for 426 new buildings, according to a survey recently completed by Arthur L. Brandon, of Vanderbilt University. Largest program is University of California, with 115 buildings, costing \$33,000,000.

Don't Let War Plants Scare You

By Louis Kahn, A.I.A.

A MAN who designed many of them tells why arms factories will play but little part in postwar civilian industry.

*From Nation's Business for April, 1944.
Reprinted by permission.*

When peace comes and America's war factories become available for turning out civilian goods, will we not have a tremendous excess of industrial plants?

The answer, though many-sided, is emphatically *no*.

America, as a matter of fact, faces an immediate postwar shortage, rather than a saturation, of production facilities.

This does not mean that our war plants are inefficient. They are entirely adequate for the war jobs for which they were designed.

But many are simply not convertible—except at excessive cost—to civilian production. These were built for a specific type of product, and when they have served their purpose, they are through. This is particularly true of many plants built since the spring of 1942.

An acutely critical situation in structural steel, copper for fittings, and other vital war materials radically changed the basic plan of many war plants. Alternate materials were used wherever possible, and new architectural design and structural methods had to be invented to circumvent the material prohibitions.

Far-sighted officials in the armed forces and government agencies, recognizing the doubtful postwar value of plants built for heavy war material, determined on semipermanent structures. "Five-year plants," we call them, because, at the time they were built, five years was the maximum productive life expected of them.

TOO COSTLY FOR PART TIME

In designing these plants, every possible short cut was taken to save time, costs and materials and still have plants entirely adequate for their intended job.



Knowing that many facilities now being used will be obsolete in five years, wise companies are already drawing building plans

They were "streamlined" to the ultimate degree. An example is lighting. We knew that the plant would operate around the clock, on an all-out basis, so there was no need to take the time and materials to wire each individual bay for lighting. Whole departments were hooked up to one master switch.

The effect is the same as though, coming home at night, you pressed the switch inside the front door and lighted your entire house. This method saved installation time and materials. It saved the time of operators, who could light the plant by pulling several master switches instead of many hundreds.

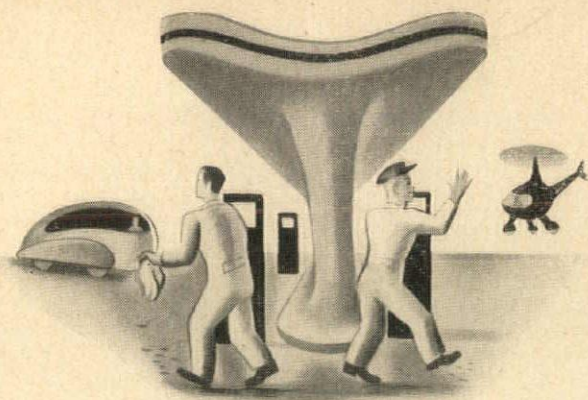
Yet, if such a plant were to be operated on a reduced production schedule, under private ownership, it would have

to be completely rewired. Otherwise the power wastage would be a forbidding cost item.

As with lighting, so alterations would have to be made with materials-handling devices, heating, ventilation, layout and many other factors entering into the cost of civilian production.

What utility some of these "five-year plants" will have after the war is problematical. Some probably will be razed. This may sound like waste. But all war is waste. Those who were privileged to work with government officials are convinced that the undramatic story of vision and good sense in building for production will prove one of the most effective phases of the entire war effort.

Of the war plants built for perman-



Peace will bring demands for new, practical
buildings for specific purposes

ency, some undoubtedly will remain in government control on curtailed production or on experiment and research. Only an extreme pacifist would argue that America will again convert all its swords into plowshares.

Some plants now on war production will, of course, turn to producing for the civilian economy. This is indicated particularly in the aluminum, magnesium and synthetic rubber industries. Yet, those industries were volume producers before the war only to a degree and what they produce for civilian use will be new production, superimposed on our prewar economy.

While there is controversy over the future of synthetic rubber in America, it would seem simple good sense to keep that industry alive, and the labor of producing rubber in American workmen's hands, at least through the immediate postwar adjustment period.

SMALL COMPETITION IN SPACE

It seems likely, however, that the total amount of war-plant floor space likely to compete with the tremendous going production plant of America will be small.

Because of the dramatic emphasis on war plants, many people assume they comprise a much larger share of our total factory area than is actually the case. While exactly comparable figures are not available, the War production Board, reporting on the distribution of government contracts for war supplies, industrial plant and equipment from June, 1940, to June, 1943, set the amount at \$14,515,000,000. This includes the cost of land, construction and equipment for industrial facilities.

The National Industrial Conference Board lists the national inventory of machinery, plant and other operating facilities in 1940 at \$52,800,000,000. This total does not include cost of land and

some related non-production facilities which are part of the \$14,515,000,000 government total.

It is obvious from these figures that government war plants thus amount to approximately 25 per cent of our going civilian production capacity. Economists say we must, and can, double our prewar production output, which implies a much greater increase in production facilities than 25 per cent.

Yet, even this 25 per cent embodies those plants of exclusive wartime utility, including some of the largest individual layouts in the emergency building program. They are not adaptable to civilian production, will not be converted. Likewise, a large number of "five-year plants" must be deducted. So must those which will remain under government control.

What remains for possible civilian conversion is insignificant in relation to our total production plant.

As an offset to this small increase are those plants which were producing before the war but will not again build civilian goods because of obsolescence.

A sufficient answer to the entire question of the effect of war-plants on postwar manufacture, it seems to me, is the fact that practical industrialists are now ordering plans for new plants to be built as quickly as possible after the war ends.

In support of their judgment, based on their own individual company outlook, is the record of building generally. Building contract awards disclose that, in the '30's, construction of all types was only fractionally that of the '20's.

In 37 eastern states in 1928, the prewar peak year of building, construction in all categories—commercial, industrial, residential, public works, and utili-

ties—totalled \$6,628,000,000. This was only slightly larger than in 1927, and was not again realized even in 1941 when contracts already being let for war plants pushed the total to \$6,007,000,000.

By 1942, under the full impetus of the war program, the total soared to \$8,255,000,000, about one-third larger than the annual average in 1927-'29.

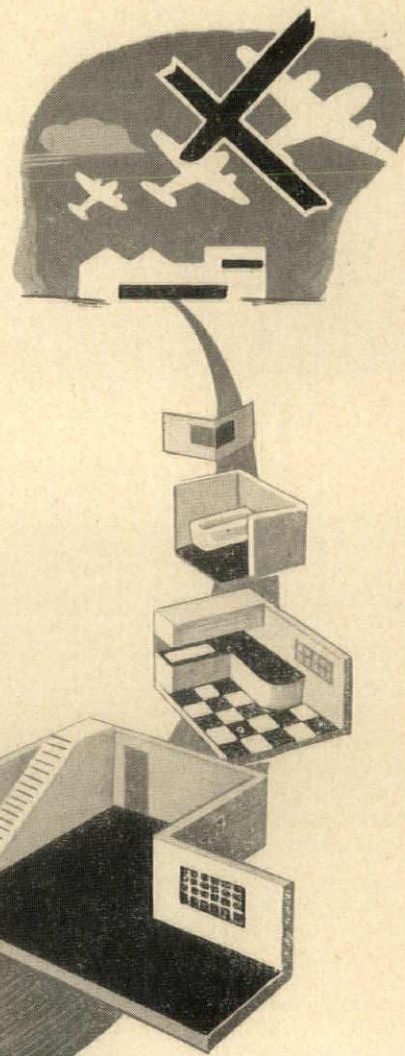
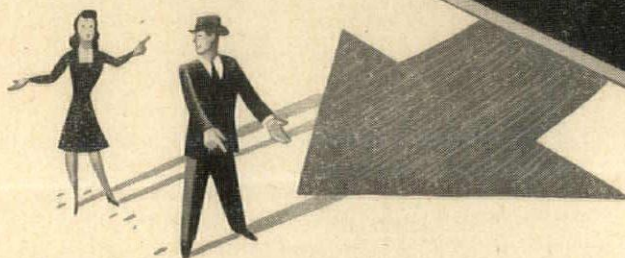
If the rate of building in 1942 was sustained in 1943, which does not appear probable, we will have accumulated a two-year bulge of less than \$4,000,000,000 to apply against a continuous annual deficit since 1929 in normal construction.

Everywhere you look, new industrial plants will be needed.

This is necessary work—work dictated by the profit motive. Modern production managers know they can no more compete in obsolete plant housing

See KAHN—Page 6

Built for specialized products,
war plants can't be converted to
civilian production



DOW LECTURES TO CAPACITY AUDIENCE

Shelter is meant to fill the animal needs for protection from the elements, while a home provides, in addition, the means for its occupants to grow, physically and mentally. Alden Dow told his audience at the Central Methodist Church in Detroit, on the evening of May 3. The lecture, one of a regular series at the church, was preceded by a dinner in the church house.

Mr. Dow's talk was illustrated by beautiful colored still and motion pictures which he had taken. He has spent most of the past two years in Texas, where, in connection with Dow Chemical Company's huge development, they have carved out a town from virgin territory. "The people there are proud of their town," Dow says, "and they boast that they are going to make it and the nearby plants the greatest city in America. "In developing the community we strive to give the individual all of the freedom possible, while giving due consideration to the neighbors. Where creative interests have free rein people are happy. Where it is not they are dissatisfied and unhappy. If a great development is to come in America it will be through new ideas that will stimulate the growth of creative ability."

Buildings no longer represent the whims of the architect, he said, but instead express the characteristics of the owners. The speaker gave his audience a spiritual uplift by showing examples of proper color balance and the relief from monotony as exemplified in nature.

To a question from the audience as to how the third that is ill-housed could be served with these ideas, Mr. Dow said, "Make them understand that they have creative ability and offer them the opportunity to express it."

He mentioned a section outside of St. Louis, that is visible from the train, which might be classed as a shanty town. It has all kinds of fences, crooked streets, trees at random, but something immensely appealing and more interesting than many of the regimented housing developments.

A similar question was, "how can these beauties of nature be applied to the poorer sections of our cities?" The speaker said, "Why not? We could remove some of the buildings and bring in gardens close to living quarters." He scoffed at the idea that the day of the city is gone, saying that we can make it interesting and functional, with more variety than is to be found in the country. The day of solving the problem of furnishing all of the utilities to the country site is a long way off, he said.

Mr. Dow believes that the house after the war, will be very much like those we have known before, that is immediately after the war. However, he was speaking of materials. Plan arrange-

PLAN NOW, SAYS STOWELL

The question of when and if and why and how to build boil down in the end to questions of money—how (and when) you can get the most for your money, writes Kenneth K. Stowell, in the *Empire State Architect*. If you are going to need new facilities—a new building, a house or a hospital, a remodeling or an addition, a factory or a farm—there are good reasons for *starting now*. You'll get a better building at lower cost—a building more economical to maintain and operate, better in material and workmanship, more convenient in arrangement—and you'll get it sooner than the next fellow who doesn't get started 'til the armistice. By being the owner with plans in your pocket, you will be in the best position to get the 'breaks.'

"First, you will save money on cost of construction. The present trend of prices is definitely upward and leading economists believe that it will continue to rise. The general price level is already some 35 per cent above 1939 and is expected to be 70 to 75 per cent higher by the end of 1946. Prices will be lowest for those who are ready with their blueprints early in the game.

"Second, if you start now you'll have time to live and work in the building before it's up—to mentally use it, test it, find how well it works, try another scheme if you like, to compare both. Every building is built on paper first and then with brick and mortar, and it costs a lot less to change pencil lines on paper than to tear out a column or girder.

"Third, it will be "first come, first served" in labor and materials too, which means skilled craftsmen and the best of the new materials and equipment will be employed on and in your building. Skilled labor will be scarce and the best will be the first employed. You can bank on the fact that the development of building materials and equipment is *evolutionary*, not *revolutionary*. Your architect is keeping his mind and eye on all such improvements, analyzing them, judging them, adopting those that are sound to incorporate in the designs for your building.

"Fourth, your building will be better planned and designed. You can now get the personal and individual attention of the architect-engineer in study-

ment, windows, etc., will be considerably advanced, and within a few years materials also. He visions a plastic for walls that will be either translucent or opaque, that can be sawed, nailed and glued. Floors may be of plastic poured in place, he said.

ing your problem, with time to produce the best possible solution to your entire building problem. You can save money by having a thoroughly-thought-out-in-advance building—a building efficiently planned to to save time and useless traffic, built of materials and equipment selected for minimum maintenance, operating and repair costs. The time spent in this careful planning now can mean the saving of costly extras or changes after actual construction starts.

"A preliminary talk with your architect now will clarify your special problems, and indicate the best course of action. You can easily arrive at an equitable arrangement with him for whatever services may be indicated, on a time, percentage, fixed-fee, or cost-plus basis. He can start your building *now* on paper—plans and specifications ready when the time is ripe for you to get the most for your money."

Richard W. Mecaskey, A.I.A., class of 1915, was elected president of the Architectural Alumni Society of the University of Pennsylvania at its recent annual meeting at the University. Other officers are: George I. Lovatt, Jr., F.A.I.A., vice-president; Louis E. McAllister, A.I.A., secretary, and George A. Robbins, A.I.A., treasurer. Elected to the executive committee are William H. Livingston, A.I.A.; Darwin H. Urffer, J. Roy Carroll, Jr., John T. Fraser and Paul F. Taylor. For all-round scholastic attainment, James B. Francis, a student, received the Ecole De Beaux Arts Gold Medal, the presentation being made by C. C. Zantzing, F.A.I.A. Other speakers included Dean George S. Koyl, F.A.I.A., and Howell S. Shay, A.I.A.

KAHN (Continued from Page 5)
than a motor freight carrier could operate profitably with old equipment.

Industrialists will spend money for new construction because they know they will more than get it back in low-cost selling. If this seems a crass frame for a roseate picture of postwar America, it is nothing to be ashamed of. The profit motive is the very epitome of the American system of free enterprise at its functional best.

CLARENCE A. FULLERTON

Clarence Almerin Fullerton, nationally known architect, of New Haven, Michigan, died in St. Joseph Hospital, Mt. Clemens, on May 8, after a brief illness. He was 75 years old.

Mr. Fullerton, a member of the Michigan Society of Architects, had just submitted to the Detroit Chapter his application for membership in The American Institute of Architects. In recent correspondence he had inquired of his friends, Messrs. Kiehler, Kellogg, Schilling, R. A. Bailey and John Blair.

Born in New Haven, Mich., February 12, 1869, Mr. Fullerton graduated from Bangor Michigan High School and studied at Atelier Ernest Flagg, in New York, from 1890 to '94. He received his early training in the Detroit offices of Van Leyen & Preston and Gordon W. Lord; in Cleveland, with Coburn & Barnum; and in New York, with Charles A. Clinton, Francis Kimball and William E. Bloodgood. He became an authority on the design and execution of metal work, serving the leading manufacturers of ornamental bronze and other metals. For three years he served as president and general manager of Dymalkon Metal Products Corp., a Gorham subsidiary. He organized the Ornamental Iron & Bronze Society, serving as trustee and chairman of its Cost and Technical Data Committee. At the time of his death he was an honorary member.

Since 1924 he had been in independent practice, as specialist and consultant to such concerns as Sterling Bronze Co., Fox Theatrical enterprises and others.

Mr. Fullerton was the first secretary of the original Detroit Architectural Sketch Club. He was twice president of the New York Architectural Sketch Club, a member of the Architectural League of New York from 1918 to 1931.

William G. Krieg, former city architect for Chicago, died at his home in Riverside, Ill., on April 13, at the age of 70. A member of the Illinois Society of Architects, he was founder and head of the former Midland Terra Cotta Co.

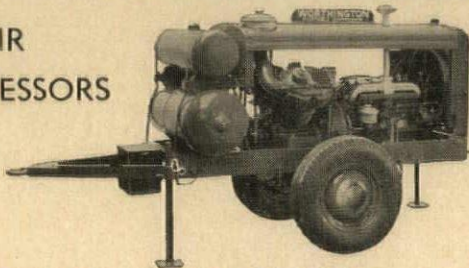
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For complete details see Sweet's Catalog, Vol. 18, Page 13

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Volume 18

DETROIT, MICHIGAN, MAY 23, 1944

No. 21

TORONTO'S MASTER PLAN TO BE DESCRIBED

Dr. E. G. Faludi, City Planning Consultant, to Be
The Speaker at Meeting of Detroit Chapter, A.I.A.

Accomplishment of the seemingly impossible task toward completing within seventeen months a master plan for Toronto, Ontario, Canada, will be told by Dr. Eugenio G. Faludi, city planning consultant to that city, when he addresses members and guests of the Detroit Chapter of The American Institute of Architects, in the Rackham Memorial Building here Tuesday evening, May 23 at 8:15 p.m.

The lecture, free and open to the public, in the small auditorium at 100 Farnsworth Ave., will be preceded by a dinner meeting of Chapter members, in the same building, at 6:30 p.m., it was announced by William Edward Kapp, Chapter president. Heads of Detroit's Plan Commission and other city departments will be in attendance, Kapp stated.

Dr. Faludi, born in Hungary, received his architectural degree in Rome and worked in Italy as consultant architect and town planner. Considered an authority on large-scale housing, he has contributed articles on this subject to many publications. In 1939 he left Italy for England, where he was author of treatises on war housing and rapid and emergency building systems. Arriving in Canada



Dr. Faludi

in 1940, he made a comprehensive study of housing conditions on the North American Continent. As special lecturer, he has served the University of Toronto and McGill University, at Montreal.

While in Detroit last week, Dr Faludi gave some insight into the procedure in accomplishing so much in such a short time in developing Toronto's city plan, by stating that the city's planning board first conducted a campaign to educate the public on the subject. This was done by exhibitions, lectures and through the press, he said.

"In response to a request made by the City Council to the City Planning Board, an exhibition, 'Planning for Toronto,' was introduced at the city's art gallery," Dr. Faludi said.

"The exhibition is divided into three parts—The Past, The Present and The

Future. For the first time in the history of town planning, the past of the city has been analyzed and broken down from the point of view of its geographical conception, urban development and its relation to social conditions.

"The second part of the exhibition deals with present conditions and shows the problems which have to be solved, the improvements which have to be made and the features which should be conserved because they are good. It shows population growth, social conditions, recreational facilities, communication and circulation. This forms an excellent basis for deciding what features are good and what are bad, and what can be done to correct maldistributed open spaces.

"From all this data, the City Planning Board of Toronto was able to determine

See **FALUDI**—Page 6

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THE INSTITUTES' ANNUAL MEETING

Board and Committees Meet in Indianapolis; Postpone 76th Annual Meeting of Members

While the 76th Annual Convention of The American Institute of Architects was postponed, the Institute's Board of Directors did meet in Indianapolis from April 29 through May 3. In the absence of president Raymond J. Ashton, who is recuperating from an operation, vice-president, Walter R. MacCormack presided.

In addition to their Institute duties, several officers spoke before other groups in Indianapolis. Secretary Alexander C. Robinson III spoke on "The Architect's Position in Postwar Planning," at a luncheon of the Gyro Club. At a meeting of Indiana Architects on Monday evening, at which board members were guests, E. D. Pierre presented the work of local architects on postwar planning for Indianapolis.

Discussing "America's New Frontier" in an address at a luncheon meeting of the Rotary Club Dean MacCormack emphasized the need for constructive planning of new homes, public buildings and private industrial plants for a 50-year period ahead.

"However, we must realize," he declared, "that 65 per cent of the American people have incomes so inadequate that they are outside the possibility of creating homes for themselves."

Deplores Public Apathy

Calling for establishment of a definite housing policy in each community, Dean MacCormack deplored the apathy which he said surrounded all efforts to plan intelligently for the future.

Indianapolis and every other city, he said, should have a non-partisan, non-profit committee composed of representatives of labor, capital and of the various occupations to study all programs for community planning.

Duties of such a committee, he explained, would be to implement the work of legally created planning bodies by discussing projects with the group and by bringing influence of the public to bear on measures before the city Council for action.

He called attention to the tremendous national debt which is accumulating and decried "measly appropriations for planning."

Lists Other Obstacles

Besides high real estate taxes, Dean MacCormack listed several other "obstacles" to an intelligently planned building program for urban communities as follows,

Fictitious and unreasonable land values, which may make any building program impossible.

Improper zoning and the granting of exceptions "through political interference" to zoning restrictions.

Housing projects that are built for speculative purposes without the proper supervision and construction. Dean MacCormack said records revealed that 90 per cent of the homes on which former owners had defaulted to the Home Owners' Loan Corporation had serious defects of construction, which made maintenance cost prohibitive.

Urges Reappraisal

The speaker, who is vice-president of the American Institute of Architecture, recommended:

An entire reappraisal of the tax structure.

New methods of financing amortization of mortgage loans.

An inventory of real property to show the number of vacancies in industry, business and home real estate.

Set aside areas throughout the city for recreation under the guidance of properly trained persons.

Revise tax assessment methods.

Dean MacCormack also recommended that each state enact legislation creating a state building commissioner and a board of qualified experts, under civil service, to harmonize all building regulations and requirements.

From Director Cellarius

To the Chapters of the Great Lakes District, A.I.A.

The Regional Director is aware of the regret that the region has experienced through the postponement of the annual convention which was to have been held in Indianapolis May 3, 4 and 5, although he appreciates the general recognition throughout the country that our compliance with the urgent request of the Office of Defense Transportation was the proper patriotic procedure.

In view of the inability of the Chapters to send delegates to a convention, he feels it is proper to immediately render a report on the annual meeting of the Board which was held in Indianapolis from April 29 through May 3, and which considered to the best of its ability subjects which would have come before the convention.

Minutes of the Board Meeting: The Secretary was ordered to print the full minutes of the Board meeting and to send them to all Chapters of the Institute. It is hoped that this will keep the membership informed and be at least a partial substitute for the convention. It will take two weeks to get the reporter's

transcript of the meetings, so that the printed minutes will not be in your hands for some six weeks. In the meantime, I submit this personal report.

Convention: While only one Chapter has made any objection to the postponement of the convention, the Board recognizes the desirability of holding a convention as soon as war conditions permit. It hopes that conditions may permit a convention this Fall and, if at all possible, we shall attempt to hold the postponed meeting about October. The Board, and I think all members of the Institute, was most appreciative of the fine spirit with which the Indiana Chapter accepted the postponement of the convention that was to have been held in their district. We hope that they will not have to wait long for our visit.

A convention was called to order at 10:00 a.m. on May 3 in accordance with the original notices. The Secretary declared that a quorum was not present and the meeting adjourned subject to the call of the President. This complies with the legal requirement of New York State, where the Institute is incorporated, that an annual meeting be held, and permits the President to call a convention whenever the condition of the national emergency makes it practicable.

Officers and Committees: The Board took no actions which would affect the tenure of office of any Institute officers, committee chairmen or committee members. All officers and committees, therefore, will continue until their successors are elected or appointed.

Report of the Membership Secretary: C. Julian Oberwarth reported on his visits to chapters throughout the country and submitted a number of recommendations which he believed expressed the wishes of various parts of the country. Among these was that the "Journal" be sent to student associates of the chapters for a charge of \$1.00 a year, even though the cost of printing and mailing is about twice that. He also recommended setting up separate sections in architectural colleges for student associate members, these to be under control of a chapter. He also suggested sending to the Executive Committee of each chapter a synopsis of all Board and Executive Committee minutes. These recommendations were adopted by the Board.

Institute Membership: During 1943 there were 412 elections and re-admissions and 137 members were lost through resignation or death, leaving a net gain of 275 for the year. The total membership on January 1, 1944, was 3,915. There has been a considerable increase since the first of January, the membership at present being about 4,300.

The growth in the Great Lakes District is as follows:

Corporate Membership			
	9-30-40	4-18-43	4-18-44
Indiana	24	49	51
Kentucky	24	32	38
Detroit	79	206	352
Grand Rapids	20	36	44
Cleveland	65	116	118
Cincinnati	43	47	55
Columbus	18	55	58
Dayton	16	33	34
Eastern Ohio	11	19	21
Toledo	19	23	23
	319	616	794

The total increase this year in the Great Lakes District of 178 members, or 28.9%, is the largest in the Institute. It should be noted, however, that this great increase is chiefly due to the rapid expansion of the Detroit Chapter which has set a mark for the rest of the country to shoot at. It is to be hoped that the officers of the other Chapters in this District will take more positive and more active steps to bring into their membership all honorable registered architects. Detroit has shown what can be done. Let the rest of us try to emulate that example. A reference to the figures for 1940 show a great gain for most of the Chapters up to 1943, but the present Director's term has shown quite a let-down. It is hoped that this coming year will again show a big push forward for all the remaining Chapters of this District.

Finances: The Institute is in excellent financial condition, the excess of income over expenditures for 1943 being \$21,121.69, \$15,000.00 of this amount being transferred to the General Endowment Fund and the remainder to the Contingent Fund for 1944.

Total receipts to the War Chest Fund in 1943 was \$34,992.58, including a balance of \$4,475.31 brought forward from 1942. Total expenditures in 1943 from this fund were \$10,761.83. The balance should be sufficient to fully cover the work of the Washington Representative during the year 1944 and probably 1945. It is hoped that those architects of this Region who have been fortunate enough to have war work and who have not made a contribution to this fund will forward their subscription through the Regional Director.

The "Journal": The Board carefully studied the report of Henry Saylor regarding the "Journal" and considered many letters regarding it, particularly those that offered criticism (although most of the comments were complimentary). Considerable attention was given to the subject of advertising which, it is hoped, will increase, but it was agreed that a sound magazine was the first consideration and a steady growth of advertising was to be preferred to

a sales campaign that might bring quicker results. The advertising space sold for the next six months will take nearly as much paper as the present shortage makes desirable for an advertising section.

Honor Awards: Honor awards and the presentation of the certificates to newly elected Fellows will be made at the next convention.

By-Law Amendments: The proposed amendments to the By-Laws, all of which, except one, relate to the unification program, will be held for the next convention's action.

Agreement with the Producer's Council for 1944: This matter was left in the hands of President Ashton with the suggestion that the compensation to the Institute be at the rate of \$6,000.00 instead of the \$4,100.00 paid in 1943.

Unification: The Board spent a full half day considering the report of Mr. Del Gaudio and the Committee on Unification. It was reported that Michigan has already completed the coalescing of the Institute Chapters and the State Society and it is hoped that other states will shortly follow. The Board urges that in all states the effort be increased to get 80% of the dues-paying registered architects as Corporate Members of the Institute as soon as possible. Any states having special problems are invited to discuss them with the Unification Committee.

The Washington Representative: The Board spent another half day with Mr. Este Fisher, the Washington Representative, who urged that architects give more of their time and talents in the public interest, that the Washington Representative be given the benefit of more frequent expressions of the viewpoint of the Chapters on national problems and national legislation, and that architects in their own communities devote more time to discussion of questions of broad public policy of a special interest to the profession.

The Washington Representative has been expressing the Institute's viewpoint in Washington as being in favor of (1) immediate general production of plans and specifications for post-war projects, (2) federal aid to states and local government, on a loan basis to stimulate such post-war planning for genuinely necessary local public works; and as being in opposition to (1) federal activities of the W.P.A. stamp and (2) general federal financing of local public works construction.

Mr. Fisher is anxious that the A.I.A. make clear its position in regard to public housing—whether the Institute is in favor of or opposed to public housing and with this provide a defini-

tion of public housing as the architect understands it.

Committees: The Board carefully went over the reports of all committees, the Chairmen of three or four key committees being present in person. Particular consideration was given to the following:

Committee on Education: The report of the Committee on Education was presented in person by its Chairman, Mr. Rolfe. It recommended preparation of a booklet on architecture in the interest of a broad educational policy. The Board approved and appropriated \$2,000.00. It also recommended the creation of a national research foundation of U.S. Bureau of Standards distinction and a national director of education, whose duties would be to keep abreast of technical, aesthetic and scientific developments and studies and be available to the public and the profession.

A similar proposal had previously been received from the Technical Services Committee of the New York Chapter. Since the cost of such a foundation would be considerable, the matter was referred to Director Edgar Williams for detailed study and later report to the Board. Among the other accepted recommendations of the Committee was the setting aside on convention programs of a prominent place for a session on education.

Report of the Committee on the Architect and Government Relations: The Committee discussed efforts to ensure for the independent architect a large part of the design of government buildings. This apparently cannot be expected without some assistance from the profession in guiding the selection of competent practitioners. Many government bureaus seem to prefer to design buildings themselves rather than use the architects appointed under the present system where political influence is exercised. The Committee recommends that the Institute accept the responsibility of setting up in areas and districts conforming to logical limits, a register of architects, firms or collaborating groups qualified to design public works and that the program for so doing be placed before the convention of the Institute for action. Many Chapters oppose any attempt of the profession to present lists of recommended names. It was suggested that instead of having lists of competent firms in the hands of government bureaus, that the government bureau be requested to make a selection and ask the local Chapter whether the firm chosen was competent. It was also suggested that the bureau request of the Chapter a nomination, or nominations, for a particular job when it arose. It was pointed out that these suggestions required such a lapse of

time as probably to make the proposals impractical. It appeared to the Board that the profession must accept the responsibility or that the bureaus should be left to continue the design of buildings themselves without further criticism from the profession, and it approved the report of the Committee.

The Committee was requested to prepare a definite scheme for presentation to the next convention.

Finale: From this report it may be properly inferred that the Institute has never been in better condition. The architectural profession, in spite of the war, which brought problems to nearly every member, is showing a vitality and an enthusiasm that is astounding. Our finances are excellent and our membership surging ahead.

Let us in this District resolve that we will live up to this new spirit which pervades the Institute, that we will do our part to absorb the non-members into our Chapters and really achieve Unification. This District must be the first to complete the process. Michigan has shown the way and, if we have sufficient will, Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky can follow.

Yours sincerely,

CHAS. F. CELLARIUS,

Director

Great Lakes District, A.I.A.

BULLETIN

The February 1st issue of the "Bulletin" has just caught up with me after a long circuitous chase around the country, to Birmingham, Ala.; to Leavenworth, Kansas; to Atlanta, Ga.; and finally here at my latest assignment in Washington.

Because I get keen pleasure from your weekly efforts, I am asking that you make the necessary change in your records to permit more timely delivery. The change is noted above.

When, even though at the time a member of the Armed Forces (on chair duty in U.S.A.), I became sec'y-treas. of the Ala. Chapter A.I.A. and the Ala. Assoc. of Architects, and was put on your official mailing list — it was a happy moment. I have always enjoyed the fresh quality of your reports to the profession and must confess to a few editorial raids for our own Alabama mimeographed reports. Now that I am away from my usual stamping ground and enmeshed in the departmental red tape of Washington I look forward to this professional piece almost as much as to the weekly news digests.

So, I hope you will continue to send the Digest even though at present I have no official reason to receive it except for a natural and compelling interest in the current efforts of the profession.

SIDNEY W. LITTLE
Captain, A.G.D.,
Washington, D. C.

POST WAR PLANNING IN BROOKLYN

The City of New York is doing some post-war planning of public works for Brooklyn. There are no private post-war plans in progress to our knowledge. The Brooklyn Chapter of the American Institute of Architects is doing some educational work and hopes it will bear fruit.

One of our members, Lorimer Rich, has been employed by the City Planning Commission to make a study of downtown Brooklyn. It is an elaboration of the much-talked-of Brooklyn Bridge Plaza improvement which has been under discussion for at least thirty years. This study includes planning for a new civic center and proposes to locate seven or eight future public buildings into a composition which shall be efficient, economical and pleasing. Also included in the undertaking will be transportation and traffic studies, rezoning and recommendations for housing, rehabilitation and means for combatting the ever increasing blight in this section. This is, to our knowledge, the first time a New York City authority has projected a general planning project.

Brooklyn is hoping that this study will produce practical results and not join the many other dust laden blueprints which have been prepared for this section. It seems to us that the fate of this project will, perhaps, be an indication as to how far we have really progressed beyond the talk stage of city planning.

The Brooklyn Hill Association, a civic group, is engaged upon some planning studies, with the particular object of seeing whether this fine old residential section may not be preserved by directing traffic around it rather than through it. It is felt that traffic is one of the main factors causing deterioration of this neighborhood. These studies will probably be presented, upon completion, to the Planning Commission for consideration.

The New York City Housing Authority has engaged architects who are now preparing plans for three low rental projects in this Borough at an estimated construction cost of about \$16,000,000.00. The President of this Chapter is a member of the Marcy Houses Associated Architects, now planning the Marcy Development and William T. McCarthy of Brooklyn is a member of a group planning the Gowanus Houses. The Department of Public Works has signed contracts with architects for health centers and several hospital buildings. The Board of Education has plans under way for at least 28 schools at an estimated cost of \$40,000,000.00, exclusive of sites. Henry V. Murphy, of this

Chapter, is now planning the Bushwick Health Center and Public School No. 12; Koch and Wagner are planning two health centers; Archibald F. Gilbert is planning another school—all members of this Chapter.

The Brooklyn Chapter has been impressed with the splendid little pamphlet **PLANNING FOR YOU**, sponsored by the **ARCHITECTURAL FORUM**. Our Civic Design Committee is writing a similar pamphlet centered around the problems of Brooklyn. This is being presented in simple, non-technical terms and is intended to bring the attention of average citizens to some of our major planning problems. It shows how these affect everyone of us and is a plea for all to become interested in the physical development of their city. The pamphlet will be distributed, it is hoped, under the joint sponsorship of several civic organizations in Brooklyn.

We feel, here in Brooklyn, that we are a highly concentrated urban community which has typical examples of all city problems—traffic, parking, bad housing, etc. More and more do we hear public discussion and demands for solutions. It seems to us that all of the architects and planners are on the spot. We helped make our cities what they are. We must now try and remake them.

Harry L. White, A.I.A., for some years engaged on Government housing projects, is now living in Seneca War Homes, Seneca, Ill. He writes, "For the first time we are actually living in one of the furnished apartments of the war housing—being made to eat what in the past I have coached.

"I will make a prediction, that in the next war most of the war housing will be portable. I base that on our experience with trailers and on the seeming impossibility of predicting with accuracy the war production schedules because of the everchanging demands from the battle fronts, the changing demands for the different types of ships and the improvements constantly being made in manufacturing. The war trailer came in late but it has its proven advantage of providing war housing almost over night.

"It has its disadvantages which are chiefly the lack of plumbing facilities, the only plumbing fixture being a sink, and water must be carried into the trailer for the sink. The sink drains into a pail under the trailer and no war worker has time enough to keep the pail emptied and it becomes a health problem. A late improvement is the expansible trailer and it's pretty nice, except for the lack of plumbing.

CORDNER GOES TO PUERTO RICO

Bulletin:

Very soon I will be walking a new beat. On April 18 I became Insular Representative of the Federal Public Housing Authority in Puerto Rico with headquarters at San Juan which city I will reach on April 28. Instead of patrolling Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and the District of Columbia as I have for these past five years, I will be working such strange sounding places as Rio Piedras, Caguas, Ponce, Mayaguez, etc.

Insofar as Puerto Rico is concerned the war is largely over due entirely to the almost complete subjugation of the enemy's submarine campaign. The Island has an excessively large population and great unemployment but strangely enough, the skyrocketing of exise taxes on exports of rum is bringing money into Puerto Rico. Part of this tax is assigned to public works of which housing is a part. A new program is, therefore, in the making and is already under way. Local funds will finance the first phase of the program and the Islanders hope that later the Congress will lend them funds by reviving the subsidized housing program which had been stopped at the same time as it had been here.

My new duties on the Island will be largely administrative with planning as one of the important branches. Other responsibilities will be in management and administration.

The dominating elements of poverty and unemployment make the housing problem very different from ours here in the States in that we must be able to rent at rates that would seem incomprehensibly low here. The resulting housing product is, therefore, extremely simple and devoid of all architectural fixings that can be shorn off. The incidence of fierce hurricanes at long intervals necessitates a fairly sturdy construction. The Island is free from earthquakes. A large part of the program will be in small rural projects connected with the growing of sugar cane primarily, that product being the outstanding cash crop of the Island.

My daughter Jane C. Nichols, whose husband is in the Marine Corps in the Pacific Arena, will accompany me since it isn't likely that he will be returning very soon. We have as yet no residence address but the office is located in the Guayama Apartments, Loiza Street, San Juan, Puerto Rico. After we get settled I hope to write you again.

Our war housing program has taken all of our time and energy here in Washington for the past few years, until very lately when we see our major job nearly completed, that is, providing

OUR HONOR ROLL

Pvt. Marvin Heberlein, No. 36898927, Co. A. 53rd Engineers Training Battalion, 2nd Platoon, was inducted into the Service on Feb. 11, 1944 and sent to Camp Abbot, Oregon.



Marvin

After graduation from Cass Technical High School, Marvin became a combination draftsman and "circulation manager" of the Weekly Bulletin in 1929, the day we moved from 2615 Joy Road to the Wilson Theatre Bldg., at 340 Madison Avenue. When the office portion of that building was closed, he again helped with the moving job—to our present location.

During his tenure of office with the Weekly Bulletin, Marvin was most faithful in getting the publication in the mail and in keeping the mailing list corrected. In the words of Heroditus, "Neither snow, nor rain, nor heat, nor gloom of night stays these couriers from swift completion of their appointed rounds."

In accordance with his dependability, some months before his induction, he arranged with his friend Rudolph Koloseik to become his successor and began training him in the technicalities of preparing the Bulletin for second class mailing.

Marvin writes that his camp is located 4000 feet above sea level which is "getting to the top in a hurry." While at Cass Tech he took architectural drafting and he hopes, while in the combat engineers, to make use of this training and to add to his education. He states that his training affords a general idea of many subjects, such as the building of roads, bridges and tank obstacles, as well as a study of special weapons, map reading, etc.

He is about due for a furlough, to visit his wife at his home, 12555 Jane Ave., Detroit and, we hope, the Bulletin.

such housing as private enterprise cannot furnish to war workers. We are already beginning to prepare for the disposition of temporary housing projects when they are terminated. Our current work, apart from routine, clean-up, etc., largely consists of secondary trailer movements and moving housing projects from where they are no longer needed to where they are needed.

I have thoroughly enjoyed reading the Weekly Bulletin although I have until now had little time to tell you so.

Cordially yours,
G. FRANK CORDNER

FALUDI (Con'td. from Page 1)

the remedies and what the city will need in the next generation. The basic assumption is that the present population of the metropolitan area, which is 900,000 will, in the next thirty years, grow to 1,500,000. The question now is where these additional people will live and where the present population will find a better way of living and working.

"The City Planning Board has prepared a Master Plan conceived on the theory that the present political boundaries of the city bear no relation to the social and economic life of the people living in the city and in the adjacent municipalities. Of this area Toronto is and will be the center and most important part. The plan proposed is an attempt to coordinate the physical development of the metropolitan area as one geographical, economic and social unit. A new feature is introduced, that of the creation of an agricultural belt around the future city, to serve as a barrier against irrational and unnecessary urban development.

"The Master Plan meets the crisis of building a modern city on the framework of the horse-and-buggy-age town. It proposes a program of vast undertakings which, in their purpose and magnitude, are in scale with our own time and the future. Toronto has planned before, but as the enthusiasm that led to the plans died away, the plans themselves were filed away as impractical dreams. Now, after a lapse of years, another start is made with infinitely greater difficulty, owing to the accumulated neglect of the intervening years. If ever the decay which is eating at the heart of the city is to be stopped, if the city is not to be strangled by its own traffic, if children are to have safe and proper places to play and if citizens are to live in convenient and congenial surroundings, planning must be made a continuing function of government under a partnership of all of the municipalities in the metropolitan area."

Suren Pilafian, A.I.A., has been named by the Board of Education as architect for the proposed new general classroom building to be erected at Wayne University as soon as wartime restrictions on construction are relaxed.

To be built at an estimated cost of \$640,000, the new structure will be the first of the instructional buildings proposed under the University expansion program to actually materialize.

Pilafian, who also drew up plans for the approved student center building, won the architectural competition conducted in 1942 by the Board of Education to obtain a basic plan for the expansion of the Wayne campus.

BOB RICHARDSON NEW PRESIDENT OF LOCAL PRODUCERS

R. B. Richardson, of Spencer Turbine Company, was elected president of the Producers' Council of Michigan, at its annual meeting on May 8. He succeeds Wayne Mohr, of National Fireproofing Corp.

Other newly elected officers are Ray Deppmann, of R. L. Deppmann Co., representing Bell & Gossett Co., vice-president; Joseph F. Busse, of Libby-Owens-Ford Glass Co., secretary, and Dayton L. Prouty, of Universal Zonolite Insulation Co., treasurer.

Talks were heard from James W. Follin, national executive director of the Council; F. Gordon Pickell, A.I.A.; George J. Haas, A.I.A.; Ted Morse, liaison with the Council's national board, and John C. Thornton, president of the Michigan Society of Architects.

ON PORCELAIN ENAMEL

George F. Hellmuth, M.S.A., of the office of Smith, Hinchman & Grylls, has been asked to speak before the Porcelain Enamel Institute, June 6th on the subject "What the Architect Wants to Know About Porcelain Enamel."

Porcelain enamel has been used and misused for a number of years and your editor feels that the Architects have opinions one way or another on its use. He, therefore, suggested that the Architects be invited to express themselves, with the belief that they would bring out some interesting opinions.

To help the discussion, the following points have been proposed:

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SYRACUSE PLAN NEARS COMPLETION

With work of the Syracuse-Onondago Postwar Planning Council nearing completion and a final report expected, Walter H. Blucher of Chicago, secretary to the American Society of Planning Officials, and Hugh R. Pomeroy, executive director of the National Association of Housing Officials, told Mayor Kennedy last week that Syracuse has laid the best basic outline for postwar planning of any city in America.

The experts agreed that a few of the reports contain impractical ideas which must be eliminated and suggested that these reports be gone over completely before being submitted to the Board of Supervisors and Common Council. The report, when complete and if adopted, will be featured at a meeting of the American Society of Planning Officials in Chicago in May.

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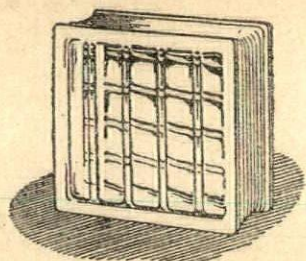
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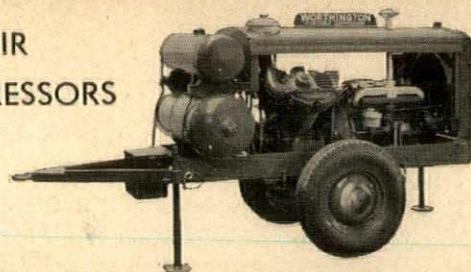
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Volume 18

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No. 22

CALIFORNIA QUESTIONNAIRE REVEALS DATE ON REGISTRATION, UNIFICATION

To obtain a cross section of opinion of its members, The State Association of California Architects has just completed a survey on the growth and decline in the number of certified architects in the state in the past twenty years. Statistics compiled from the questionnaire revealed the following:

The average age of the Architect has increased from 42.7 to 54.3 years, comparing 1920 and 1940 figures.

The number of Architects per thousand of population in 1920 was 18; in 1930 was 17, and in 1940 was 14.

Enrollment in architectural colleges increased to 400 per cent in 1936 and 1940 as compared with enrollment in 1924. Of the 1924-25 group, 50 per cent became Architects by 1928. Of the 1930 group, 20 per cent became architects by 1934. Of the 1936 group none became Architects by 1940.

In 1924 the profession received 17 per cent new blood and the state law was again tightened. In 1926 the profession received 7 percent new blood, and the state law was again tightened. In 1930 the profession received 5 per cent new blood and the state law was still further tightened. In 1940 the profession received two per cent new blood.

Out of 460 graduates of architectural schools, 42 became registered Architects, and 418 became unregistered Architects or draftsmen without certificates.

In 1926-27, 88 per cent of applicants ultimately received certificates. In 1930, 75 per cent of applicants ultimately received certificates. In 1936-37, 38 per cent of applicants ultimately received certificates. In 1940, 30 per cent of applicants ultimately received certificates.

It was the opinion of the majority who discussed the subject that the state registration laws and examination

should be revised. President Robert H. Orr, who presided at the meeting, and who has been on the examining board, said it has been a worry to him for years. A confidential report submitted by the committee "To Study the State Architectural Examination," for the Southern California Chapter of the A.I.A. was read.

Speaking recently before the New York Chapter A.I.A., William Wurster, A.I.A., of San Francisco, said,

"We should look into this piling up of state-registration rules. What is happening is that the younger men are being kept out, and I fail to see any raising of the standards of architecture by the present systems. In California it has raised the average registered architect's age to over 50 years. Why shouldn't we have a way of encouraging the young men by giving them licenses with a simple registration? If you want to stiffen the examination for structural work—well and good. But why burden every architect with technical, finite formulae which he will never use? I'll warrant that you are all like me and have never designed a beam in your life. God help the public if I did! Far better that we know *where* to go to have it properly designed."

On Unification

The questionnaire filled out by the members brought forth some interesting percentages as follows:

If full membership in the American Institute of Architects were available to any and all registered Architects, without any personality questions being considered of membership qualifications, and if on such all inclusive membership, the American Institute of Architects were to form a State Chapter with Northern and Southern sub-Chapters, which organization would you consider the more able and efficient to properly represent and assist the profession—

1. The State Association as it now is, 9 per cent, or

2. The State Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, 91 per cent.

As now existing and assuming only one membership to be available which organization would you prefer to join:

1. The State Association of California Architects, 44 per cent.

2. The local Chapter of the A.I.A., 48 per cent.

For Younger Men

Writing in the Southwest Builder and Contractor (Los Angeles,) Joseph Weston states,

"Not having practiced architecture for six years I have not talked professional policies during that time.

"But—those six years have emphasized the need of some enthusiastic and energetic young 26-year-old architects, to shake the bushes for business and

See CALIFORNIA—Page 4

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FREE ENTERPRISE—WE MUST ACT TO PRESERVE IT

By Joseph P. Jogerst, A.I.A.

Like driftwood floating downstream, we are being carried along toward a new and uncharted economy. What this new economy will be like will depend, to no small extent, upon what industry does or fails to do during the coming months. Time is short; in fact, we may suddenly find ourselves standing on the threshold of a peace economy with our war boots still on our feet.

Unless we Architects look ahead, there is danger that we may not retain leadership as masters of our profession, but merely become the victims of the future, catering to the dictates of the construction interests.

The war has quickened our ailing economy and opened our eyes again to the possibilities of peace-time plenty. There also exists great dislocations of labor and capital. It is leading to abnormal patterns in prices and income distribution, and it is creating inflationary pressures with enormous potential powers to injure or to help us in the transition from war to peace.

Our pattern of life in post-war America will be just what we make it. We Architects will in a large measure help in shaping that pattern and will have a special responsibility in the reconstruction. Labor and capital, assuming the risks of new ventures, will have to plan and carry out the conversion from war work to full peace-time production. Because of their key role, the



Architects and the Builders will have a great opportunity to discover and to help others understand the conditions which are so necessary if they are to do their job satisfactorily. We must demonstrate our capacity for leadership in the construction industry, or be content to live in the light of mediocrity and follow the leadership of others.

Thinking is hard work. Thinking about things outside our personal experience, about economic processes that are broader and, in some fundamental respects, differ from buying and selling or running a business, is strenuous mental labor. Thinking straight about problems that are beyond our personal and immediate status and our pocketbooks, thinking about problems that involve our profession and the operation of our entire economic system involves real self discipline. There is no other way to safeguard our reputations and freedoms. We cannot rely on trial and error; tinkering takes too long; social experiments which turn out wrong can be undone only at great cost—if at all. If we proceed blindly, we shall flounder into an economic situation from which we cannot escape.

America has grown rich and strong under a system of political and economic freedom. Opportunity and the necessity of self-reliance have brought forth great accomplishments. The hope of profit, reputation and the spur of competition has urged us to find new and better products and methods, in order to produce newer and better building design.

Never has a country achieved so high a standard of living and afforded so large an opportunity for the individual man or woman. It is not surprising that some prominent business leaders, looking back over their experience, tell us that everything will be alright if only there is, "Less government in business."

I wish the solution were as simple as that. However, this is only part of the answer. It is becoming increasingly clear that architectural leadership as we know it contains within itself certain fundamental weaknesses which can lead to our destruction if they are not counteracted. This is the challenge that we as architects face today, and ours is the problem at finding a satisfactory solution.

And so American architects face a great responsibility! We will have to find the answer to a great many momentous questions. We will have to delve into problems that cannot be solved by precedent.

It is particularly appropriate, therefore, as the problems of our time take shape and as events rearrange their order and importance, to appraise the steps we must take and point the way we shall go.

This is our challenge: May we arise and bring the profession back to the level of the "good old days" when the Architects commanded the respect that was their due, subject to their achievement.

FRANK E. DEAN, A.I.A., writes, "I can't tell you much of the work that I am doing, other than that it consists mostly of convoy duty. I am commanding officer of my ship, which is flagship of the unit and thoroughly enjoy the duty. Fortunately, I do not get seasick or perhaps I would think much differently about it. It is pretty rugged duty but has its advantages."

THE MILWAUKEE METROPOLITAN PLAN ASSOCIATION, composed of 11 groups organized to stimulate interest and development of a master plan for the metropolitan area, have filed articles of incorporation with the secretary of state.

Lawrence Peterson, president of the board of directors, states that the association aims to assist the city land commission, the Milwaukee county park commission, the rural planning board and the county regional planning department, in development of a plan.

The State Association of Wisconsin Architects is one of the organizations composing the group.

* * *

GEORGE G. FOSTER, a native of Menominee, Mich., now an architect in Lynbrook, N. Y., was recently awarded first place in a nation-wide competition conducted by Practical Builder magazine for design of a postwar home. The prize-winning plan will appear in the May issue.

In submitting his entry, Foster chose a plan he designed as suitable for a "small estate" home in Nassau communities where large-sized plots are available. The house is of Colonial-modern motif adapted to rambling, one-story type of construction. It has a living room, kitchen, porch, two bedrooms and attached garage and is estimated to cost about \$13,000.

New ideas incorporated in the plan include a "cold room" and storage compartment in the basement with a special arrangement of quick freeze units which also provide refrigeration for two "refrigerator pantries" in the kitchen. Plans also provide for air conditioning.

A feature of the kitchen is a plastic glass and duralin enclosed breakfast bar, inspired by the pilot enclosure on long-range bombers. The breakfast bar is balanced by a glass-enclosed plant solarium between open terrace and kitchen. The 16-by 22-foot living room has large plate glass window units and the bath has glass brick walls.

Foster was graduated from University of Illinois School of Architecture in 1921 and took graduate work at University of Michigan. He worked in New Orleans until 1926, came North then to go into apartment development work in Westchester and Port Chester. He has been in private practice since 1932.

SMITH & TAYLOR IN NEW FIRM

Announcement has just been made of a partnership to be known as Eberle M. Smith Associates, Architects & Engineers, consisting of Eberle M. Smith and Jonathon A. Taylor. Both are members of A.I.A.



Mr. Smith

Mr. Smith, a graduate of the University of Michigan, has gained a wide reputation for his work in advanced planning and design, both as a member of the firm of Lyndon & Smith and as an individual, after Maynard Lyndon moved to California. He is a member of the Board of Directors of the Institute's Detroit Chapter.

Mr. Taylor, also a graduate of the Fellowship for Architects and Land-U. of M. was awarded the Lake Forest Fellowship for Architects and Landscape Architects in 1929, and the George G. Booth Traveling Fellowship in Architecture, by the University of Michigan in 1930, following which he traveled and studied in European countries.



Mr. Taylor

ALBERT KAHN Associated Architects & Engineers, Inc. have awarded contracts and began construction for a large addition to Chevrolet Aviation Engine Plant No. 1, in Tonawanda, N. Y.

Of steel-and-glass construction, the addition will provide 114,120 square feet of extra manufacturing space, to be devoted exclusively to the production of a new eighteen-cylinder Pratt & Whitney aircraft engine.

The new plant is designed to meet demands for a heavier-duty engine to power the faster fighter planes and bombers now scheduled by the Army Air Forces.

* * *

WILLIAM KAPP, architect, has been scouring the countryside these fine spring days digging up exhibits for Detroit's burgeoning historical museum, reports Town Crier, Tony Weitzel, in The Detroit Free Press. The other day he got a line on a museum curator in Chicago who knew where a number of military relics could be found. So Kapp hopped on a train for Chicago, to talk to the curator. At the museum he inquired hopefully for the curator. "Oh," said the curator's secretary, "he just left for Detroit . . . to pick up some war relics!"

CALIFORNIA

(Continued from Page 1)

spread the gospel of better use of materials and the value of appearance. Every town of 2000 and over needs and can support an architect. Walk down the main street of any city in the United States, look at the stores, the churches, the community hospitals, and then dare to remark that architects are not needed. Observe the wrong things done with plan and material, the lack of dollar value received, in the farm buildings of the country, and tell me there are apt to be too many architects.

"I travel the whole United States, and everywhere, the cry is for better planning.

"What is being done about it? Nothing in reverse. A lot of artificial standards, and regulations, and tests are killing the profession off. No man ever completed his Architectural training, new materials and methods keep him constantly studying, but the pedestal set for use of the title Architect is unjustifiably hard to attain. The pushing around a fellow gets just for the privilege of taking the exam is likely to take the heart out of some very fine men, and bring out the remark, 'Aw, the hell with it.' And who can blame them?"

"I understand that the youngest Architect with a California license is thirty. Do you all believe that architecture is so difficult a subject that this fact makes sense?"

"Also, I personally know the educational background of a lot of Architects in this State who have done very well indeed who prove that the present barriers to an architectural career are unnecessary. There have been men on the State Board, who I know damn well could not pass the exam they have required of others.

"This is all old stuff. What can be done about it?"

"1. Demand that the School of Architecture of the University of California (demands can be made of Institutions supported by public taxation) coordinate their course with the State Board requirements so that it is a foregone conclusion that graduates can pass the tests with no failures. Dentists, Engineers, Law graduates generally sail through their licensing examinations. Doctors, too.

"2. The requirement that a man must have a given number of years with a certified architect, (in addition to proper academic training) before being allowed to take the exam is unmoral—it is something the aspirant cannot control, and is unnecessary and arbitrary anyway.

"Anyone should be allowed to take the examination without pre-requisites,

at any time, at any age. If they pass swell, tell 'em to go to it and more power.

"3. Set the exam so that the graduate of well coordinated University course in Architecture can pass. Those who do not have this training may through their own efforts attain the standard set if they wish. This standard should be high enough.

"4. Forget the thought that young men will get jobs beyond their experience and ability. The idea is not based on fact. Men spending large sums of money are rather cagey as to whom they employ to draw and police for them.

"5. Have faith in the young men, and by young I certainly mean under thirty. Twenty-five-year-old Colonels are taking out groups and wings of airplanes, under the most trying of conditions. Is architecture so much more difficult than that? I doubt it.

"6. Talk about Bureaus being wound up in their own regulations. We are surely in a foggy tangle, and better do something before we are all dead (our average is approaching sixty). Let's find out how much of the difficulty is in the law, and how much in its administration. Then let's insist on the shedding of a lot of traditional thinking, and find means of certifying young men.

"7. Let's all remember that titles are unimportant, that character and genius will come to the surface in any case. This surely applies to architects. I can see no sense in winding the profession up in all this difficulty. It reminds me of the winding sheets we connect with coffins."

CITY PLANNING EXHIBIT

The Museum of Modern Art, New York City, is circulating an exhibit on the subject, "Look at Your Neighborhood," prepared in answer to demands from educational and civic organizations for practical information on community planning.

The exhibit was designed by Rudolph Mock, architect, with the advice of Clarence Stein, one of the foremost planning experts in the United States.

The drawings, photographs, diagrams, plans and text point out the inadequacy of haphazard, unplanned building in our present towns and the need for comprehensive planning in the post-war world, based on the life of the individual in his community. The illustrations show the requirements for good living available only through a well-planned neighborhood of school, community center, stores, parks, play and traffic space, and industrial buildings, created an open land or by re-development in existing towns and cities.

BUILDING TRADES SCHOOL

The Detroit Chapter, The American Institute of Architects, through the chairman of its Committee on Education, George F. Diehl, calls attention to the splendid work being done by the Detroit Building Trades School, a division of the Detroit Board of Education.

As every Architect knows, there has been even in normal times, a scarcity of trained mechanics in the building trades. Under war-time conditions, with so many young men in the services, and others in war industries, the situation is much more critical. It is, therefore, essential that every encouragement possible be given to the activities being conducted by this school at Sixth and Abbott Streets, in Detroit. The work of this school is being conducted by the Detroit Board of Education, with Federal aid and with the endorsement of the American Federation of Labor. The Federal grant, under the Smith-Hughes law, provides that to be eligible a boy must be employed, his attendance at the Trade School being on a part-time basis. However, the training is thorough, none the less, covering some 196 hours per year for from three to five years.

While pictures on this page show mostly activities in lathing and plastering, just about all of the building trades are taught, including masonry, carpentry, painting, welding, sheet metal and many others, in addition to drafting, shop drawings and the reading of blue prints, sufficient to enable them to work from Architects' plans.

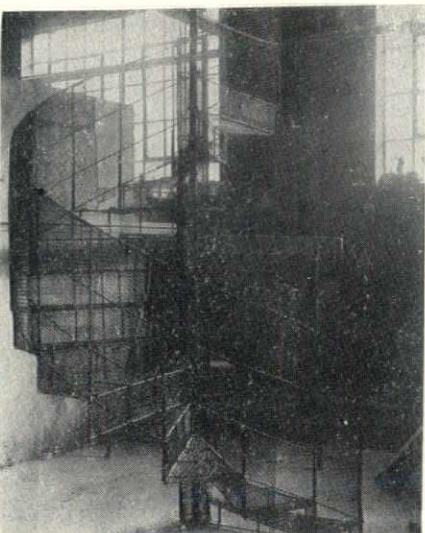
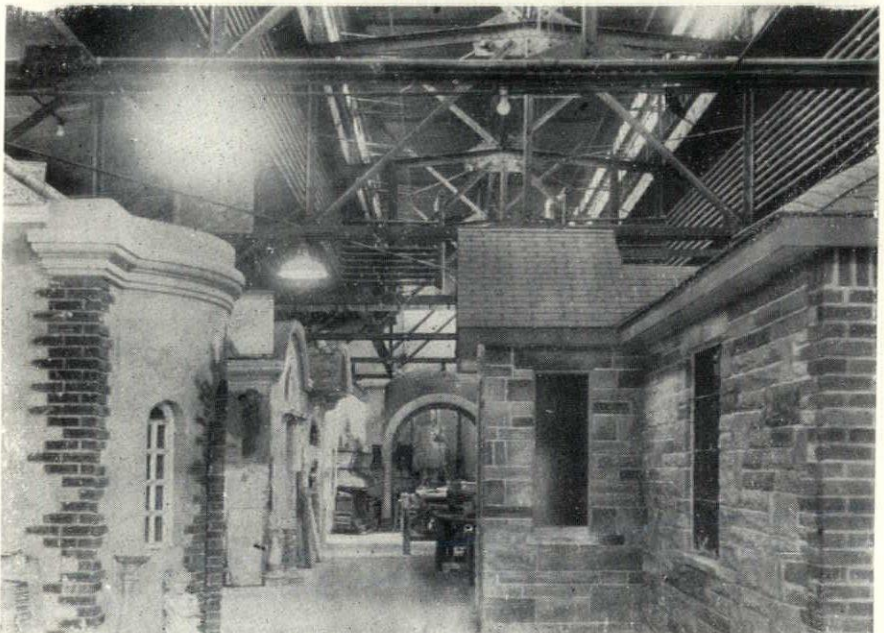
The facilities of the school are at the disposal of Architects, without charge, to make tests of new materials, as to their workability, models of lighting, etc. Materials for this purpose are donated by manufacturers.

Architects have, on several occasions, visited the school, both individually and

in a body, and this is most desirable to encourage the students. The school is open eight hours per day, Monday through Friday, and an invitation is extended Architects to drop in. Mr. Mark Knowles, conductor, will welcome you.

Another way Architects can help this

worthwhile undertaking is by becoming familiar with what it is doing, what it has to offer to the young man and then encouraging prospective students to take advantage of it. Most of the students come from the Detroit public school system.



WAYNE U. SEEN AS CHALLENGE

Detroit has one of the most thrilling educational opportunities ever offered to an American city. Joseph Hudnut, dean of the Graduate School of Design at Harvard University, told a group of educators at a dinner May 19 at Detroit's University Club, at which Warren E. Bow, superintendent of schools, presided and members of the school board were guests of honor. The event was reported by Miss Florence Davies in The Detroit Free Press.

Dean Hudnut came to Detroit to discuss campus planning for Wayne University, on the joint invitation of the Wayne chapter of the American Association of University Professors, the Detroit Teachers Association and the Detroit Federation of Teachers.

New Type Possible

Born in Michigan and a graduate of the University of Michigan, Dean Hudnut said that he would not have come if he had felt that Wayne was to develop along the same lines as his alma mater.

On the contrary, he pointed out that as a university in a great urban center, Wayne may develop into an entirely new type of educational institution—one which is planned particularly to serve the needs of a large metropolitan area.

"If leaders at Wayne sense their opportunity, I look for the day," Hudnut said, "when your university may have an enrollment of more than 60,000 students—only 15,000 of them, perhaps candidates for degrees, with the others, adults continuing their education."

Old Plan Inadequate

Dean Hudnut called the three-block plan, studied two years ago, inadequate. While the competition served an admirable purpose in creating public interest it did not dramatize the great possibilities for an educational adventure in this city, he said.

Asked to suggest a concrete method of procedure, Hudnut replied that in his opinion two steps should be taken. First, the character and aims of the university should be clarified and, second, board of architects, preferably composed of Detroit men, should be appointed to make an overall plan which would express this purpose and integrate the university with the general city plan.

Asked what disposition he would make of the buildings already planned, he replied: "I can conceive of no emergency so acute that it would not permit enough delay to provide time to develop a general plan before any building is started. Even if I lost some present advantage, I would delay until the general plan was made."

FRANTZ APPOINTED TO REGISTRATION BOARD

Michigan's Governor, Harry F. Kelly, has announced the appointment of Robert B. Frantz, A.I.A., of Saginaw, as a member of the State Board of Registration for Architects, Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors, to serve until January 1, 1951. He succeeds Louis C. Kingscott, A.I.A., of Kalamazoo, whose term expired.



Frantz, a member of the board of both the Detroit Chapter, A.I.A., and the Michigan Society of Architects, graduated at the University of Michigan in 1917 and received his Master's Degree in 1920. He served as an officer in the U. S. Field Artillery during World War I and in the Army of Occupation. His partner, James A. Spence, A.I.A., is now a lieutenant in the Navy, stationed at the Naval Training Station at Dearborn, Michigan.

The firm has distinguished itself for excellence of design execution of its buildings.

EDISON HEAD HAS FAITH IN DETROIT

Prentiss M. Brown, new chairman of the board of the Detroit Edison Co., has a strong faith that, after the war, Detroit, as a community and industrial center, will suffer no recession, but will continue its progress unbroken. In a statement to newspapermen he said:

"Detroit will use a large percentage of the factories built or implemented for war production in the postwar period for the countless replacements in durable goods which will arise.

"I believe, further, that Detroit will achieve an even more significant place as a manufacturing center in this coming period of peacetime readjustment.

"Nor should we neglect the great sum of scientific advance which the war has developed so swiftly—much of which will, in time of peace, expand further the horizons of our thoughts and will translate those thoughts into inventions."

"Rapid changes in all communities have had a profound influence on public thinking. I feel that a business concern of this character will follow the community's thought. I feel that a business concern must be a part of the community, must contribute to its economic and social advancement and, at the same time, take a share of community responsibility."

ARCHITECTONICS

—the Bulletin of the Grand Rapids Chapter of the American Institute of Architects . . .

Next meeting will be held on Monday evening, May 29th, at the Peninsular Club in Grand Rapids. Dinner served at 6:30 p.m. in the Gold Room on the 4th floor. As the food situation is still a matter of import, please sign and return the post card to Sec. Mead so that we can tell how many to plan for.

This is an important meeting as there are committee appointments to be announced, plans to be made for the summer and a lot of interesting items to debate. Please make every effort to be present.

Carl Rudine, now Lieut. Carl J. Rudine, USNRF, celebrated his birthday on Easter Sunday aboard a destroyer escort and an unannounced extra special birthday gift was a German sub. Come to the meeting to hear the rest of it. Carl is back at sea again. It is something new when an architect gets paid for being all at sea.

Augustus James Albert, 1649 Peck street, Muskegon, has been elected to corporate membership in the Chapter. Welcome, and be sure to turn up for the next meeting, A. J.

John Schurko, of the Grand Rapids Store Equipment staff, is a new Associate member. Welcome, Johnny. You turn out Monday night, too.

Did you hear about the Yank soldier, stationed in England, who thought Privy Seal was the lock on a pay toilet.

John Wieland, one of the better mechanical engineers, is back in town with about six inches less bay window than he used to have, as a result of working on his farm near Alto. Why he should live near Alto when he is obviously a bass is beyond me. He has 150 chickens.

...We should have had a meeting in April, it turns out, but the President and the Secretary have been greatly occupied, what with one thing and another, so we never got around to it. This will never happen again, until next time.

The Secretary, or Secretary—as you suspected, I am typing this myself and making it up as I go along—attended the Apelscor meeting in Detroit on Wednesday, May 24th. Or rather he will attend that meeting. The President spent two days in Detroit May 12-13 attending meetings of a MSA committee to revise the contract with Talmage Hughes for the Bulletin. The President stayed at the DAC. What magnificence!

How do you like the new Journal of the A.I.A.? Neither do I.

ROGER ALLEN, President.

DONAT R. BARIBAULT was elected president of the Architectural Society of Western Massachusetts at a meeting on May 4. Minor P. Marcusson of Amherst was elected vice-president and Max Gitberg, secretary-treasurer. Elected to the board of directors were Robert B. Warner, John D. Phillips, Otto E. Hermes and Louis C. Hinckley, the retiring president.

Frank Chouteau Brown of Boston gave an illustrated talk on "Early architecture of New England." He is a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects, the author of a textbook on architectural letters and lettering, and since 1933 has been the head of a government-sponsored historical American building survey project which has made

records and measured drawings of over 700 houses and other historical buildings. These records have been published in portfolio form and are now on file in the Library of Congress in Washington.

* * *

ALDEN B. DOW, A.I.A., has presented to his city of Midland, Mich. a sketch to "redecorate" its main street. Since building materials with which to put up new and modern store fronts cannot be maintained, the Chamber of Commerce will be content with a large-scale paint job for the duration. The sketch envisions a kaleidoscopic array of Spanish orange, leaf green, Nantucket blue, flame red, French green and canary yellow stones.

LARRY HARRISON, for the past 13 years associated with the Belden-Stark Brick Co., is now with the Century Brick Co. where he hopes to continue to serve his many friends, as he has done so capably the past many years.

* * *

ARMETUS A. ROBERTS, 102, pioneer Lincoln, Neb. architect who designed many of Nebraska's public and private buildings, died May 7 in his Dade City, Fla., home.

* * *

EDWARD F. BROOMHALL, 56, prominent architect of school and public buildings throughout Minnesota, was killed in an auto accident in Hiawatha, Kans.

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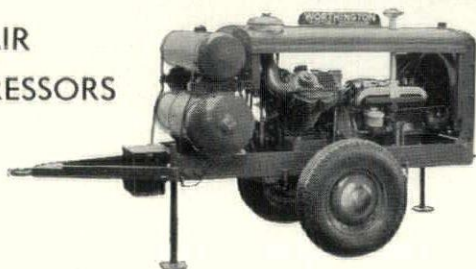
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